The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6806. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ENGLISH NOTES.

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

AUTHORS' QUARRELS—M. GOUNOD AND HIS FRIENDS—NEW ACTRESSES—THE SHAH AND THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28, 1873.

I promised last week to inform you as to the success or failure of M. Dunant, originator of the Geneva Convention, in inducing the Shah to sign the protocol, which is kept open for fresh adhesions at Berne. Well, the Shah has seen a good deal, and has been a little knocked up during the last week or two, but hitherto he has not appeared in the humanitarian character which would so well become him. He has not signed the Geneva Convention. I should think him quite capable of mistaking it for a commercial or political treaty, signifying much more than appears on the surface. Who knows but that he might imagine it to be connected with the Alabama claims, and so drawn up as to render him liable for the damages! An attempt, however, will, I believe, be made now at the last moment, to move the Shah, or, rather, his English *entourage*, through the newspapers. Indian Office functionaries surrounding the Shah, The great object of the Foreign Office and the seems to be not to bore him, otherwise than by the inevitable means of balls and dinners, concerts and reviews. M. Dunant, however, who has attacked every important crowned head and every leading minister in Europe on the subject of aid societies and the neutrality of surgeons and hospital attendants in war, does not understand such punctiliousness. Up to the present time he has succeeded everywhere in his self-imposed mission, except with the United States and with Persia. The American Government formally proclaimed the very principles advocated by M. Dunant in its "Rules for the Government of Armies in the Field," issued on the outbreak of the civil war, the only code of regulations, by the way, on the subject that has ever been drawn up, or, at least, that has ever been made public. But the Monroe doctrine, as Mr. Dunant informs us, forbids the United States to join formally in a compact with the European Governments for the observance of principles which nevertheless on its own part it fully recognises. America, then, accepts the spirit without the letter; and I don't think there ought to be much difficulty in getting Persia to accept the letter without the spirit of the convention. And now you shall never hear another word from me about the Shah and his doings in London.

A THEATRICAL LIBEL SUIT.

Great activity continues to prevail in theatrical affairs, and until a day or two ago we were expecting the general liveliness in this sphere to be increased by the trial of an action for libel which Mr. W. S. Gilbert, author of the "Palace of Truth," "Pygmalion and Galatea," the "Wicked World," and (under an assumed name) of "The Happy Land," is bringing against the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I am not sure that the accusation of libel is not complicated by a charge of conspiracy. In any case, Mr. Gilbert took offense at a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* declaring his last recognized piece to be coarse in conception, and indecent, here and there, in execution. I don't think that was the impression produced on the public. The public, all the same, cannot fail to be struck by the very little ground that exists for the graver of the two accusations brought against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for ordinarily a man of high intelligence, like Mr. Gilbert, does not appeal to a law court unless he has something more solid than his own suspicions to go upon. Mr. Gilbert, however, is not the only author who sees in every attack from an individual critic a libel, and in every attack from two critics of the same opinion a conspiracy.

M. GOUNOD IN COURT.

Authors are indeed a "genus irritabile," and I do not see why in the said "genus" composers should not be included. M. Gounod seems almost as litigious as Mr. W. S. Gilbert, who is very nearly as litigious as Mr. Charles Reade, who is much more litigious than anybody else I know of. What annoys me in these actions—which involve breaches of the ninth commandment, at least in spirit, quite as much as dueling involves a breach of the sixth—is the gossip and scandal that spring out of them. The public enjoy the fun of seeing editors, critics, managers, actors and actresses called into the witness-box and examined as to facts from which it is hoped certain motives may be deduced. In Mr. Charles Reade's recent action against the *Morning Advertiser*, an attempt was made to show that two critics who had found fault with one of Mr. Charles Reade's plays were "disappointed dramatists," while a third, who had committed a similar crime, was called in the plaintiff's own language a "scrub;" which he possibly was, though I have not the slightest idea what the word in question, apparently a term of reproach, may mean. In Mr. W. S. Gilbert's action against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, (now postponed until December,) all the actors and actresses who played in the "Wicked World" were to have been subpœnaed, on the plaintiff's side, that they might say whether or not they considered the play indecent. A number of critics have actually received subpœnas; and I should not be surprised to hear that the attendance of some eminent moralists and divines—say Mr. Herbert Spencer, Archdeacon Manning, and Dr. Cumming—had been secured. All this because the passion of love being a mixed passion, Mr. Gilbert, in the "Wicked World," has represented, for no base purposes, but as an essential part of his theme, the sensual rather than the spiritual side of it.

THE "CAUSA BELLI."

But I was about to speak of M. Gounod and his latest public quarrel. In this case the man of art, the irritable "vates," is not the plaintiff, but the defendant. But M. Gounod provoked the action he did not commence, and when he was asked not to make it necessary, *would* make it necessary, and when he was begged to withdraw a statement imputing dishonesty to the plaintiff, persisted in making and repeating it. I will say nothing about the particulars of the suit, which you will find fully reported in our daily papers, except that it turned upon a question of account between M. Gounod and his publisher, and that one of the principal witnesses was Mrs. Weldon, an amateur of distinction, who, two or three years ago, took M. Gounod under her protecting wing, and has kept him there ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon inhabit Tavistock House, once the residence of the late Charles Dickens, and M. Gounod lives there with them. The Weldons seem to administer all M. Gounod's affairs, and Mrs. Weldon certainly writes half his letters, fights critics and publishers on his behalf, and gets him into scrapes innumerable. She will get him into a worse scrape than ever before long, for, with or without permission, Gounod has written the principal part for her in his new opera, and she will not sing it as the Parisians, before whom it is to be produced, would like to hear it sung. At the trial, the other day, Mrs. Weldon, who is calm with an aggressive sort of calmness, or, perhaps I should say, aggressive with a calm sort of aggressiveness, treated Judge and jury with the coolest possible contempt. Finding that she was not allowed to read as evidence a long paper which had no bearing on the case, she gave it as her opinion that English law "was all a muddle;" and when the decision was given against her protégé, the child-like Gounod, who was ordered to pay forty shillings damages and costs, she declared, as she left the court, that "he should not pay one farthing," adding, with an air of virtuous determination, "Not if they put him in prison for it." My own private opinion is, that Gounod and his friends, the Weldons, are all mad, with the sort of madness that afflicts the three principal personages in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." Mrs. Weldon is mad with the wild, half-rational madness of *Hoel*; Gounod is mad with the poetical madness of *Dinorah*, in which character he draws innumerable shadow-dances; while Mr. Weldon is mad with the silly madness of *Corentino*, the half-witted country lad.

UNGENEROUS MANAGERS.

There is one point, however, on which I should be as ready to do battle for Gounod as Mr. Weldon himself. He has been most illiberally treated by managers and music-publishers in regard to his author's rights. The directors of our two Italian opera-houses have, in particular, made incalculable sums out of "Faust," not one farthing of which has gone into the pockets of the composer. Legally, it is true, he can claim nothing; and it is equally true that both Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson would have been only too glad to purchase the exclusive right of representing "Faust" had it been possible to secure it. The work, however, had not been registered in England, and any one who likes may perform it. Accordingly, the music sprung from M. Gounod's own brain—his own property in the sense in which a man's own creation, that which absolutely belongs to him, is his property—serves in England only to enrich operatic speculators. The justice of the case is not affected, but the case appears much harder when one remembers that M. Gounod lost all he possessed, apart from author's rights, by the Franco-German war and the struggle between Versailles and the Commune which followed it.

A MIXED ENTERTAINMENT.

This afternoon a little musical, dramatic, and literary entertainment takes place at the Olympic Theatre, which makes me fear not only for the sanity of M. Gounod and Mr. Weldon but for that of all who are brought into close communication with them. Some months ago, the eminent composer of "Faust," aged between fifty and sixty, appeared for the first time in public as a singer. To-day the young aspirant makes his début as a pianist. Mr. Wilkie Collins, who writes effectively, and, as many think, with immense talent, but who is no elocutionist, will recite a story. Mlle. Desclée, the greatest dramatic actress of the day, is to play the organ. I have seen a letter from Ferdinand Hiller, music-director at Cologne, and highly celebrated as a pianist, in which he declares that *his* part in this curious combined performance will be a fantasia on the double-bass, and I shall not be at all surprised if Mr. Weldon were to execute a *pas seul* on the tight rope.

TWO DEBUTS.

We have had two débuts of tragic actresses during the past week—that of Miss Clive, at the Queen's Theatre, in *Constance*, in "King John;" and that of Miss Edith Gray, at the Haymarket, as *Juliet*. Miss Gray came out unknown, and succeeded; Miss Clive came out heralded by much preliminary puffing, done in private more than in public, and, in my opinion, has failed. I will add, for the sake of fairness, that personally the latter does not please me, and that I find the former delightful; and I may further add, for my own sake, that I have never seen either off the stage. But to consider the artistic question alone, Miss Gray alone, of our two new actresses, has shown such qualities and capacities as must insure for her a successful and even a brilliant career. If Miss Clive wished to become a great actress, she should have appeared (some say she actually did appear) twenty years ago. This Miss Edith Gray could not have done, seeing that she is only seventeen years of age. I had already formed my opinion of Miss Gray, and formally recorded it, when, by chance, I met some one who turned out to be an acquaintance of hers. Her father was an English Earl; I will not mention his name; but the present very distinguished bearer of the title opened the debate last night in the House of Lords. Her mother, a French woman, was a dancer at Her Majesty's Theatre. The old Earl had made a will, leaving to his daughter a very large fortune; but, like old earls on the stage, in novels, and sometimes even in real life, he omitted to sign it, and, dying, left his child penniless. From penniless, she at once became homeless. Such home as had hitherto been hers she was forced to quit the moment it appeared that she was left without money. The poor girl sought refuge at the house of a kind-hearted lady, celebrated—until, not long ago, she left the stage—as an actress in picturesque, melodramatic parts. Mme. C—— took charge of her, directed her attention to the stage, and (doubtless with such assistance as could not, under the circumstances, fail to be forthcoming) superintended her artistic education. These incidents followed rapidly, one upon the other; and, at the present moment, the graceful, intelligent, accomplished, and, above all, successful *Juliet* is entitled, no doubt, to sympathy, but has no need whatever of pity.

THE SHAH AGAIN.

P. S.—The Shah has signed the Geneva Convention, after all. The fact is announced in the evening papers just published. Accordingly, when Persia goes to war with England or with Russia, or, losing her head between the two, with both together, Persian societies in aid of the wounded will be formed; and the maidens of Gulistan, the land of roses, whose hair is as dark as midnight, whose cheeks blush like the early morn, and whose smiles are as radiant as the sun at noon, will turn sisters of charity. S. E.

MARY CARLETON, THE HEROINE, A "FRAUD."

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 10.—Mary Carleton, the woman who pretended to have been beaten and robbed by ruffians on the railroad track, whom she discovered obstructing the track, near Suncook, is believed to be a "fraud." She was arrested by Sheriff Patten, and brought to this city, to-day, but this afternoon managed to escape from the officer. She told several stories, which inquiry proved to be false. It is thought that she was principal or accessory in obstructing the track.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—The annual meeting of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company was held here yesterday. The following directors were elected: W. S. Streater, A. Stone, Jr., Selah Chamberlain, J. F. Cord, R. L. Chamberlin, James Mason, H. M. Claflin, and R. B. Dennis, of Cleveland; Augustus Schell, and Harvey A. Kent, of New-York; Clement Russell, Massilon, Ohio. W. S. Streater was elected President.

The gross earnings of the road from the 1st January, when it was opened for business, till the 31st May, were $123,022; and the aggregated transportation disbursements, $59,763.

WASHINGTON.

THE UTE INDIAN MASSACRE.

RIGID INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE FRANK—THE MODIFIED REVENUE SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Interior means to have the Rawlings Springs massacre thoroughly investigated, and the perpetrators punished, if possible. He to-day addressed a letter to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, directing such an investigation to be made, and reasserting very strongly the principle that the Government must punish outrages upon Indians if it expects Indians to observe good faith, and to refrain from perpetrating outrages. He expresses no opinion as to the degree of responsibility in this case, but directs an investigation forthwith. The Commissioner thereupon appointed Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago; N. P. Turney, of the Indian Peace Commission, and Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, as a commission for that purpose. Just after this was done a letter was received from Gov. Campbell suggesting such investigation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has also received a telegram from Agent Adams, at the Los Rinas Agency, Colorado, saying that whatever may have been the circumstances attending the late outrage upon the Utes, near Rawlings, the Southern Utes in council have concluded to keep the peace, and have sent runners north to order the White River Utes to do the same. They ask, however, that the perpetrators of the outrage may be punshed.

THE FRANK AND THE MAILS.

The current impression that the railroad companies favored the abolition of the franking privilege because of the greater weight added to the mails by the public documents, is incorrect. The railroad corporations are paid for transporting the mails on the basis of their weight, and any reduction in the weight of the mails effects a corresponding deduction in their mail pay. The express companies, on the other hand, are largely the gainers by the abolition of the franking privilege. The different departments have already determined that they must consider the annual appropriations made to them for stamps strictly as a money appropriation, and not as an appropriation of a specific quantity of stamps having a certain face value. They do not regard the appropriations for stamps as a mere fiction of accounting between the departments. They will endeavor to keep their stamp expenditures within the appropriations, and will, consequently, employ the means of communication which requires the smallest cash expenditure for service rendered. It is discovered that for all bulky articles the express can be used at one half the cost of the mails. The Treasury Department has already made arrangements for the transportation of the heavier packages by express. The weight of the mails in the Treasury has only been decreased by the diminution in the number of financial reports, debt statements, and similar documents, which have hitherto been gratuitously distributed among banking and financial classes. Southern Republicans complain that the chief means of supplying the negro with political information is destroyed with the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE NEW REVENUE SYSTEM.

The system of the direct assessment from Washington of all internal taxes, excepting special and stamp paid taxes, is found to work exceedingly well. The returns of the statements sent out in June have been received. They show a very considerable increase in the amount collected. This increase is mainly regarded as due to the new system. One reason for the increase is the promptness with which the returns are secured. Under the old system, three months often elapsed after the assessment before the lists reached the Collector. During that period large numbers of small dealers not infrequently failed, without assets. Now all dealers practically pay one month in advance. The absence of loss in smaller dealers, and the greater promptness with which large dealers pay their taxes, materially increase the amount of revenue returns. It is also found that there is less opportunity for collusion where the returns are certified through collectors, who are bonded officers, than when they were reported by assistant assessors, who were not bonded.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARDS.

The Postmaster General recently telegraphed the British Government a proposition for an interchange of postal cards on the same basis as the arrangement made with Canada—an additional one-cent stamp to be attached by the respective countries. A telegraphic reply has been received from London, stating that a detailed answer would be immediately forwarded by mail.

The Postmaster General has submitted an interrogatory to the law officer of his department relative to the construction of the new Postal act. A difference of opinion has arisen as to the meaning of the words, "new service," in its application to routes to be let the coming Spring. It is understood that the opinion will be that the term will apply both to service which is entirely new and to the extension of old routes. A large number of the leading mail stage-route contractors are in the city settling their quarterly accounts on the great routes.

A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

Further examination of the accounts of Horatio Jenkins, former Internal Revenue Collector in Florida, show that the amount of the deficit in his accounts does not exceed $6,000, instead of $15,000, as has been alleged. It is also ascertained that the actual loss to the Government, if any, will scarcely reach $1,500.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The estimates of the Customs receipts for the year ending with the 30th of June last, were $190,000,000. The receipts were below the estimates about $1,500,000, which, it is explained at the Treasury Department, was owing to the high and fluctuating prices of gold in May and June, inducing some merchants to defer taking their goods from the warehouses until a more favorable money market.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, inclosing a telegram from Brig. Gen. Terry, dated St. Paul, Minn., July 5. He says: "I have just heard from Stanley, thirteen days out. He has had very bad weather, but no trouble from Indians. He expects to reach the Yellowstone by the 1st of August."

THE SHIP BLUE JACKET.

In the case of the ship Blue Jacket the Collector of Customs at San Francisco has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to record the bill of sale of the vessel, presented to him for that purpose, which has been duly acknowledged before a notary public in the State of New-York, as the law provides that such acknowledgment, certified under the hand and seal of a notary, shall be done, and upon making such record to issue a register.

TIMBER ON THE PRAIRIES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular to Registers and Receivers, saying he had received numerous letters requesting a modification of the instructions under the act of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies. It was claimed by his correspondents that parties making entries are entitled to three years to complete the planting of the prescribed area with trees and that they should not be limited to one year in the regulations. The Commissioner says he cannot think Congress intended any such results to flow from the law, and therefore he shall adhere to the regulations he has issued, and limit parties to one year in which to complete their planting, and to one entry under the act until Congress, by further legislation, authorizes or requires a modification of the rule.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Treasury had a conference to-day and approved the plans for buildings for a Custom-house and Post-office at St. Louis, a Court-house and Post-office at Hartford, a Court-house and Post-office at Raleigh, and the same at Rockland, Me. Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, will leave Washington on Saturday for Chicago on business connected with the Government building in that city. From there he will go to Lincoln, Ill., to locate the Court-house and Post-office, and thence to San Francisco to superintend the preliminaries to the erection of appraisers' stores. These stores will have a frontage of 265 feet on Sansom-street and 120 on Washington and Jackson streets. The building will be three stories high, with a well-lighted basement. The first floor and basement are to be occupied entirely by appraisers' stores. The second and third stories are intended for the use of the courts and the various Government offices not at present provided for in the Custom-house building. There will be two large court-rooms. The material of the building will be pressed brick with granite dressing, and the estimated cost is $400,000.

THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.

The Attorney General has written a letter relative to the suit now pending to enforce the vendor's lien on the Harper's Ferry property, in which he says: "It is not my intention to have the property offered for sale under the vendor's lien until all the outstanding claims against the property are adjusted, and particularly not until it has been judicially determined what, if any, right or claim the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company has to the property, or any part thereof."

THE TEXAS POLITICIANS,

Gov. Davis, of Texas, and party, are still here. They have presented charges against certain Federal officers in that State, for the corrupt disposal of patronage, but have made no formal application for the removal of any one. They expect, however, that they will be made when the proofs they offer are considered by the heads of departments.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday were $419,804.

Secretary Belknap will return to Washington from Long Branch on Saturday.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Lakes.

John Collins, eight years old, was run over by a team in Charlestown-street, Boston, yesterday, and killed.

John McKenna, the boy who was accidentally shot by a comrade in Lancaster-street, Boston, on Wednesday, died yesterday.

The schooner Charles J. Warren, of Gloucester, Mass., is ashore on Bald Tuket, Yarmouth County, N. S.

Edward R. Rice, aged nineteen, a street-car conductor, shot himself on Wednesday evening at his boarding-house, Boston Highlands.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Society will hold the next State Fair in Manchester, beginning Sept. 30 and continuing four days.

E. Davids, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found yesterday in a field near East St. Louis with his throat cut. There is no hope of his recovery.

An incendiary fire on Wednesday night destroyed Collingwood, Millard & Co.'s lumber-yard, in Poughkeepsie; loss $18,000; partially insured.

The bark J. F. Smith, Parrsboro, for Liverpool, struck on Mud Island during a fog on Saturday, and was taken off and towed into Yarmouth, N. S.

The store of Cole & Record, No. 1,741 Washington-street, Boston, was robbed of between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry on Wednesday night.

The estate of Josiah Stickney, at Watertown, Mass., on the Charles River, thirty-five acres, is officially recommended for a site for the new State Prison.

The Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries has directed an inquiry into the cause of the loss of the Inman steamer City of Washington on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Daniel Dalton, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the Pacific Mills, in Lawrence, Mass., by the falling of the elevator, the machinery of which gave way.

Charles B. Fuller, a merchant in Rockland, Me., was arrested there on Wednesday night for an alleged outrage upon Mary Fuller, his step-daughter, aged thirteen years.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, paid to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia $460,000, one half the appropriation by the last Congress for continuing the improvements about the public grounds.

At Cambridgeport, Mass., yesterday, Charles Davis, a cigar-dealer, committed suicide by shooting himself. He leaves a wife and four children. Business embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause.

The United States steamer Worcester, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral George H. Scott, North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday in company with the Wyoming. All are well on board.

We understand that one of our Summer visitors, Mr. William Post, when fishing on Saturday last, caught a striped bass weighing seventy pounds, the largest we have ever heard of being taken with a rod and reel.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa left Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday evening, for New-York, with the Esquimaux survivors from the Polaris on board. The Secretary of the Navy accompanied them.

S. Francis, a son of Gov. Francis, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, was accidentally shot at Pleasant Point, Me., yesterday, while taking his gun from a canoe. The ball passed through his eye, killing him instantly.

The Cleveland Cabinet of Natural History, at Brunswick, Me., was dedicated yesterday. Addresses were made by Nehemiah Cleveland, LL.D., ex-President Wood, and others. The attendance was large.

The wife of Charles B. Lincoln, who was shot and wounded while walking with her on Sunday night last, was arraigned before Justice Ely, at Dedham, Mass., yesterday, for complicity in the affair. The examination was postponed ten days.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $8,680,007; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,550,000; coin, $79,291,195, including in coin certificates, $43,705,300; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

J. W. Coan, traveling agent for a Philadelphia house, shot himself in St. Louis yesterday, the ball striking near the forehead, and passing around to the right ear, making a bad wound. Financial trouble and intemperance are credited as the cause.

The directors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad yesterday voted to accept the transfer of the railroad from the receiver, pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court; Mr. M. E. Ingalls was elected director, vice Joseph C. Butter, deceased, and was subsequently elected President.

The schooner Annie A. Mayor has arrived at Ashtabula, Ohio, Harbor, from Lake Superior, with a cargo of iron ore, consigned to Pittsburg, via the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad, a new route. Although a heavy sea was running, the schooner experienced no difficulty in entering the harbor. This is the first arrival in this new harbor.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE WESLEYANS AND TRINITY.

HOW AND WHEN THEY TAKE THEIR EXERCISE—BIGLIN AND WARD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 10, 1873.

The river to-day presented a most lively and animated appearance, as nearly all the crews in training turned out for their morning spin. The condition and style of each team as they rowed down were anxiously watched and commented upon by their friends on the banks, the number of whom continue to increase daily as the momentous hour draws nigh. The Columbians were out in their new shell, which arrived yesterday, in charge of Fearon, the builder, and they expressed themselves as being highly delighted with their new craft. She is 49 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighs 140 pounds. They, however, had to use their old oars, the new ones not having yet been shipped by Donohue. Several of the other crews are in the same fix, and Donohue is scarcely blessed in consequence of his dilatoriness. The Cornell men are daily improving in every way, but the greatest improvement is noticed in their style of stroke, which is of greater length, cleaner, and more finished. This is due to Coulter, who has been out with them several times lately, rowing in the bow, where he can notice the shortcomings of each man, and so instruct him that the defects may be corrected. The crew are all in splendid condition and look like "staying," although they still require to get more way on their ship before they can hope to take first place. The Harvards and Dartmouths were also out, the former's style being considered as near perfection as possible; their time is also excellent. From all indications up to the present they are more than likely to fully maintain the prestige of the college on the day of the contest. The Dartmouth crew show some improvement to-day, the two sick men having recovered and filling their accustomed places in the ship. Biglin, their trainer, now begins to feel hopeful of their success, which he was beginning to despair of. The Agriculturals, or Aggies, as they are familiarly called, were not out to-day, having met with an accident yesterday, and disabling their boat by a collision with the Cornell ship, and compelling them to put it into dock for repairs. Fortunately it was only their practice boat. They have gone to Hartford to-day with Josh Ward to fetch their new shell, built by Roahr. This crew, although their chances of success are generally overlooked, is likely to make the work very warm on the 17th, and, if Josh can only get a little more form in their rowing, they will possibly land their boat the winner by a length or more. The men composing the crew are to my mind the most powerful and well developed of any on the river, and even now push their boat through the water at an astonishing speed. I will, however, describe them and their doings more fully in a future letter. To-day I will confine myself to a description of the Wesleyan and Trinity crews.

THE WESLEYANS.

The Wesleyan University crew have their quarters nearly at the end of the course and six miles from the city, in the farm-house of Mr. Davis, overlooking the river, which at this point presents a most picturesque appearance. They are being trained by Fred. Sinzer, of New-York, who had them in hand for over six weeks, viz., five weeks at Middletown, Conn., and twelve days here. Their general appearance certainly does great credit to his tactics, for they one and all look to be in the most perfect condition and as hard as iron. Their skins, too, are so tanned by the sun as to resemble so many red Indians. This has been brought about by the adoption of the practice common to all the crews here, of rowing without shirts or guernseys. The course of exercise prescribed them is as follows: At 6 A. M. they turn out for a brisk walk of from six to eight miles, returning to breakfast at 8. They then rest until about 10 o'clock, when the word is passed to man the boat, and they take a breather in her over the course and return—six miles in all; after which they are allowed to loaf until dinner time, 12:30. Then comes another rest for an hour, when the Indian-clubs and dumb-bells are worked, varied by a turn with the gloves. At 4 or 5 in the afternoon, another spin over the course, on time, is *en règle*. Supper is taken at 6, and shortly after the men start out with their trainer for a walk of three or four miles, returning to bed at 9 P. M. In the matter of diet, Sinzer endeavors to study the peculiarity of each individual, and provides fare accordingly, some having one kind of meat, and the rest another. Fresh vegetables are occasionally allowed them, but no pastry. No particular restrictions are placed upon drink, as some are allowed tea, some ale, others milk, and all water. Every man is also allowed to take a drink of water whenever he feels thirsty, but in moderation. Beer is, however, only allowed once a day. Another feature in Sinzer's system is that he gives each man, previous to starting on the early morning walk, a glass of sherry with an egg beaten up in it, which certainly tends to improve the spirits of the men generally, and has the effect of bracing up the system, while it strengthens their wind, and prevents them from feeling languid and hungry, which would be the effect of starting them out without anything at all. Among the prohibited articles are coffee, pork, veal, ham, &c. The crew is composed as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	J. P. Stow (bow)	21	135	5.9
2	A. T. Neal	20	138	5.7
3	C. A. Lyon	21	160	6.0
4	D. Dorchester, Jr.	22	163	6.1
5	A. H. Nash	23	140	5.9
6	J. E. Eustis (stroke)	24	152	5.11

Stow, who rows bow, has had some little experience as an oarsman, having rowed last year in three class races, and also in the victorious Freshman crew, at the last regatta, on which occasion he held the same position as at present. This year he appears to pull with more power, but has a peculiar jerky action, and fails to finish his stroke cleanly. In fact, this last applies to every man in the boat, with the exception of Eustis, who pulls stroke-oar. He, however, would do well to take a longer stroke, and thus cause his men to follow the example, for at the present time the one thing needful is a longer sweep of the oars. The men keep pretty fair time together, and their boat certainly travels through the water, and they will, it is thought, be out of the ruck at the finish on the 17th. No. 2, Neale, has always been a rowing man since he entered college, in the class of '75, but he possesses one fault, judging from his work in the boat last night and this morning, and that is that he finishes his stroke too soon and is too hurried. The same thing applies to No. 3, who, however, enters a boat this year for the first time. He is, nevertheless, a valuable aid in the ship, for he is built like a young Hercules, and does quite his share of the work. Dorchester, No. 4, is, with the exception of the stroke, the best oarsman in the boat, and being also of a very powerful build, is of immense service. No. 5 requires a great deal of attention, for he lays down almost in the boat, so round is his back. He has also an ugly mode of bending one side of his body, as though, as Josh Ward would say, he had got a kink in it. Sinzer says he hopes to get him out of this, but he will find it no easy matter in the short time yet left. The boat used by this crew for their practice is the one in which the Freshmen won last year, and has the old sort of stationary seats. This it is said, is a disadvantage, but others think to the contrary. It is, however, quite certain that the crew push their ship through the water at no slow rate, and she appears to possess more life than any I have yet seen, notwithstanding the faults described above, and which can easily be rectified as the practice of the crew progresses, although but seven days yet remain for the task to be performed in. The average number of strokes to the minute made are thirty-six, but this rate, it is confidently expected, will be increased to thirty-nine by the day of the race.

THE TRINITY CREW.

The Trinity men have probably done less hard work than any other crew. They have been rowing together since the middle of June, and arrived here on Saturday last with John Blew, of Jersey City, to whom has been assigned the task of training them. They are most unevenly matched as to size, and their boat, when on the water, presents a rather awkward appearance from this fact. Their ship has been built for them by Elliott, and is of Spanish cedar, 48 feet in length, 19½ inches in width, and weighs 145 pounds. The crew is as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	W. H. Buckley, (bow)	23	130	5.7
2	Grenville Kane	19	145	5.9
3	J. McKennon, (captain)	20	165	6.2
4	J. McLean	19	145	5.0
5	C. Platt	20	140	5.9
6	H. J. Chase, (stroke)	23	160	6.0

This is the first race in which the college has ever been represented, and the crew are mostly new to rowing also. They, however, pull a powerful though uneven stroke, and, had they more time in which to get ready, would, probably, not be last in the race. From present indications, however, their chance of success this year looks particularly small, although they may make considerable improvement before the day of the regatta. They now pull thirty-five to thirty-six strokes a minute, but their boat appears to lack life, and now and then hangs in the water, while, at the same time, the course steered is seldom a straight one. This particular point needs special attention on their part; otherwise, on the day of the contests, a series of fouls and collisions is likely to result, which would not only put them out of the race, but considerably interfere with the chances of some of the other crews.

Considerable apprehension is felt as to whether the water in the river will be sufficiently deep to allow of the eleven crews to start in line, for on account of the absence of rain the water is gradually but surely subsiding, and making it hard and difficult rowing on both sides of the channel. That such is the case even now is readily to be seen as the crews row up or down the river, those in the shallow water losing their way, while those in the channel feel the full force of the stroke expended by their crews. It is being agitated to row the University race in heats, but whether such a course will be adopted by the Regatta Committee remains to be seen. Such a determination would undoubtedly meet with the approbation of all the crews engaged, as they are of the opinion that eleven boats are too many to start in line at once, notwithstanding the width of the river, as the chances of the accidental fouling of the boats are very great.

The preparations for the regatta ball which is to take place on the night of the 17th are now being completed, and from the number of tickets sold is an assured success. The crews have been all invited to attend, and they have expressed their pleasure at having this opportunity of meeting in friendly converse after the trials of the day are over. In addition to the college crews and their friends, many distinguished strangers have signified their intention to be present. The ladies of the city and the surrounding towns are all busy with their preparations for this event, which is considered *the* one of the year.

BIGLIN AND WARD.

Both John Biglin and Ellis Ward are steadily at work fitting themselves for the contest that is to take place between them on the 15th. The first-named, who is also training the Dartmouth College crew daily, takes his exercise with them, rowing alongside of them in his outrigger. He appears to be in fine condition, and gets his boat through the water with more vim and life than does his antagonist. He was slightly under the weather for the first two days of the present week, but is again as sound as a bell, and hard at work. Ellis Ward, who puts up with the Amherst men, has got himself into fine condition, and has scarcely an ounce more flesh to take off. Since his arrival here he, too, has had a slight attack of indisposition, but has now recovered, and is able to go at hard work again. His new boat, in which he is to row the race, arrived yesterday, and was tried by him late in the afternoon, after which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with her. She was built by Fearon, is 31 feet long, 10¼ inches wide, and weighs 28 pounds. It is difficult to decide upon the merits of the two men, or form an opinion as to which will prove the winner, but Biglin is mostly in favor. His boat certainly appears to travel faster through the water than does Ward's, but appearances are deceptive, especially when each man uses a different stroke. The general impression here is that Biglin can outrow Ellis at any time. It is expected that both men will row over the course to-morrow or next day on time, when I will send a description of the performance of each.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE STEAMER BROKEN IN TWO BY A GALE—PASSENGERS ON THEIR WAY TO HALIFAX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—A dispatch from Halifax to the *Daily Advertiser*, states that a heavy swell coming from the southward this morning, and breaking across the bar where the City of Washington was lying, caused her to lift and surge so much that at 9 o'clock she parted abaft the fore-mast, and the forward part of the vessel immediately sunk in fourteen feet of water, carrying one man down with it, who was rescued with difficulty. At this time the breakers were making a clean breach over the after part, which remained upright. All the spars went overboard with a crash when she parted, except the mizzen mast, which is still standing. The captain and a portion of the crew were on board, and had some difficulty in landing. One boat was upset, but the people in it were saved. The largest part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. Sheridan, the diver, is at the wreck, and will go to work at once. The steamer M. A. Star left for Halifax this afternoon with all the passengers except 100. She will reach Halifax in the morning, and the passengers will be transferred to the Falmouth, which will arrive at Portland on Saturday morning.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—A brakeman named Edward Williams, while engaged in coupling the cars of a freight-train, last night, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Johnstown, fell between the cars and was dragged for some distance. When discovered the head was completely severed from the body.... Another man, unknown, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, was struck by an express train near Brinton's Station and thrown down an embankment among rocks, and was instantly killed.... A man named John Clark was found last night lying on the track of the Pan-Handle Railroad, four miles west of Mansfield, Penn., with both legs cut off. He was taken to a hospital in this city, where he died during the night.

ROWING ON THE MONONGAHELA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—To-morrow afternoon there will be a very exciting regatta at McKeesport, on the Monongahela River. The Sheridan, Fisher, Columbia, R. C. Howard, Juniata, and Sappho Boat-clubs, of this city, will row in the four-oared race, and "Billy" Scharff, "Nick" Denmarck, and Lauthier, if he can get his boat here in time, will pull for the single scull prize. I learn this evening that Denmarck and Lauther have made a match to row on the Alleghany River for a purse of $1,000. The time is not yet named.

STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 10.—The miners in the Empire Colliery, in the Lehigh region, are out on a strike for an advance in wages. There is dissatisfaction throughout the region, and indications of a general strike. The operators of the Empire Mine are determined to hold out against the demands of miners. The boat-loaders at Coalport have also struck for wages, and shipping is much interrupted in the Schuylkill region. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have stopped shipment until the 15th inst.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—Only one case of cholera was reported here to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—There were eleven interments to-day, of which three were from cholera.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 10.—There were seven deaths to-day, all colored people. No cholera cases were among the number.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—Five deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BEGINNING OF THE EVACUATION OF THE VOSGES AND DEPARTMENTS TO BE FREE FROM GERMANS AUG. 15.

PARIS, July 10.—In accordance with the treaty signed in Berlin last March, under which the Departments of Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe-et-Moselle, as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort, are to be evacuated on the payment of the second installment of the last milliard of the war indemnity, the German troops commenced to move on the 3d inst.

The withdrawal will continue by detachments until the 15th of August, when the above-mentioned country will be entirely evacuated.

SPAIN.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS APPLYING TO PORTO RICO—RESIGNATION OF GEN. NOUVILAS.

MADRID, July 10.—Señor Suner, Minister of the Colonies, will introduce a measure in the Cortes, to-day, applying the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with certain restrictions, to the Island of Porto Rico.

The Carlists have seized thirty-four residents of Marsa, (?) and hold seven of them as hostages for the safe return of insurgents now in the hands of the eRpublicans. The remaining twenty-seven are held for ransom.

The Deputy Mayor and Councilor of Malaga have been assassinated.

The Carlists have captured the town of San Guess, in the province of Navarre, twenty-five miles south-east of Pampeluna, and shot the tax collector.

The resignation of Gen. Nouvilas as Commander in Chief of the Army of the North has been accepted. It is said Gen. Cordova will be appointed his successor.

ITALY.

MINGHETTA SUCCEEDS IN FORMING A NEW CABINET.

FLORENCE, July 10.—The crisis in the Italian Ministry has terminated.

Signor Minghetta, who was summoned to this city by the King, has formed a Cabinet which is constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—Signor Minghetta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Signor Visconti-Venosta.

Minister of the Interior—Signor Cantelli.

Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—Signor Vigliani.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Ricotti-Magnani.

Minister of Marine—Signor Saintbon.

Minister of Public Works—Signor Spaventa.

Minister of Public Instruction—Signor Scialoja.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—Signor Finali.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—DEATH OF A PAINTER.

LONDON, July 10.—An advertisement appeared in the *Times* this morning calling a meeting of all persons who have claims against the United States, which arose after the terminal day fixed in the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of taking joint action for the advancement of their interests.

Frederick Winterhalter, the celebrated portrait painter, died to-day of typhus fever.

The case for the prosecution against the Tichborne claimant was closed to-day, and the trial was adjourned until the 21st instant.

GERMANY.

CHOLERA OF A VIOLENT TYPE AT BRESLAU, PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 10.—A dispatch from Breslau says a violent type of cholera has appeared in that city. Thus far there have been eighteen cases, fourteen of which proved fatal. In the town of Lauterburg, thirty-four miles north-east of Strasbourg, eight persons were stricken with the disease, and four died.

TURKEY.

MAHMOUD PASHA TO UNDERGO TRIAL—THE FLEET FOR SUMATRA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Mahmoud Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople, to be tried for acts committed when he was Visier.

LONDON, July 10.—It is announced that eight Turkish men-of-war are on their way to Sumatra to watch over the interests of the Sultan in that island.

AUSTRIA.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE EXHIBITION DECORATED.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph on Baron Schwarz, the Director General of the International Exhibition.

CUBA.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTSAILS AN AMERICAN AND SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

HAVANA, July 10.—The steam-ship Virginius has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall. She was followed out of the latter port by the United States steamer Kansas and the Spanish frigate Bazan, but in consequence of her superior speed she soon outran them and they were not seen afterward.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10—8 P. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and especially in the Middle States and lower lake region; it has risen in the North-west and over the upper lake region; the temperature has fallen somewhat in the lower lake region, and still more over the upper lakes and Lower Missouri Valley; light winds and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf States; south-easterly winds, with cloud and light rain, in the South and Middle Atlantic States; variable winds, with numerous local rains, over the lower lake region; northerly winds, with partly cloudy and clear, dry weather, over the upper lakes and Missouri Valley.

The rivers have fallen at Davenport and Cincinnati, but risen at Cairo and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, in the Western Gulf States, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Eastern Gulf States, south-westerly winds, veering to north-westerly, with generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, veering to south-west and possibly north-west, with numerous local rains; for the Middle Atlantic States, south-west winds, cloud and rain, followed by north-west winds and clearing weather by Friday evening; for New-England, easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather; for the lower lake region and Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds, lower temperature, and clear or clearing weather; for the upper lakes and North-west, northerly winds, and cool, clear weather. The evening telegraphic reports are missing from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast stations.

A RAILROAD WASH-OUT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. July 10.—The dispatch from Chicago yesterday stating that half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was washed away into the Missouri River near Kickapoo Thursday night, was greatly exagerated. Only 300 feet of the track was washed away, and communication was restored in ten hours by cutting into a bluff and building a new track.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

TROUBLES OF THE CABINET—THE CONVENTS BILL—ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 23, 1873.

The Italian Ministry finds itself at the moment in a very equivocal position. It is supposed to have—and yet it has not—a majority in the Chambers. The Deputies have been so chary of their confidence as to keep the Cabinet in power by a few votes over and above what were necessary, not for the confirmation of policy, but for the bare approval of measures. It is given to be understood that the Ministry will be "tolerated" until the beginning of the session in November, but what servants of the Crown could hold their places without feeling themselves dishonored on such terms? We are expecting to hear, at any moment, that the Cabinet is dissolved, and new men called to become counselors of the Crown. The financial question is the tangled skein which patient fingers and brains are called to unravel. The discussion of the financial measure of the Minister has been put off until the latest moment of the session, and now it is the wish of the dissidents to adjourn the whole matter until the meeting in November. Such is the reluctance to engage in the examination of a difficult affair connected with the most vital interest of the State. The King is annoyed, and does not wish to have a change of Ministers, and, it is said, advises them to let their project go over until the Autumn session. But it is what the members of the Cabinet are not willing to assent to. If the King is no better judge of the finances of the State than of what is befitting to those of the royal household, he cannot be held as a very trustworthy counselor in such matters.

PARLIAMENT.

There has been great difficulty about keeping the Deputies together, and for several days there has not been a quorum present in Parliament. The threatening and scolding appeals of the President of the Chambers, it is hoped, will bring enough members up to duty to make an end of this question of whether or not the Ministers are to go on for another six months, with the support necessary to keep the State from going to financial wreck. The action of the House to-day, if there is any, will not be taken before this letter is closed.

THE CONVENTS BILL.

The Abolition-of-Convents bill has passed the Senate, received the signature of the King, and is now a law of the Italian Kingdom, or at least will be as soon as it is published in the official journal. This, it is believed, will be the signal for the Jove of the Vatican Mount to let slip one of his most finely-tempered thunderbolts. A Papal Consistory for the naming of Bishops was put down for to-day, but notice is given of an adjournment to a later date. This time the Holy Father has offered to him an opportunity for pretty strong anathemas. The convent question has been so long under discussion that it has become to us as commonplace and as purely political or profane as any other. But it is far from being the same to the friends of the Papacy. To them, the recent legislation is the abomination of all iniquities—the direst outrage and the severest blow which the Pontifical establishment has yet received. We can understand the situation, but cannot so easily enter into the feelings of those who are the victims of this spoliation. And yet there was no other course for the Government to take, for the destruction of the convents was only the sequel and necessary consequence of the abolition of the temporal power. The Church will hold a new status, if it continue to maintain its central seat in Italy. It will have a new and better opportunity to show itself a great Christian institution as it becomes less and less a parody of the ancient Roman Empire.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

Among the bodies which presented themselves to the Pope, last week, to do him homage on the recurrence of the anniversary of his elevation to the place of head of the Church, was the College of Cardinals. The discourse of Pius IX. in reply to the address of the Sacred Senate has attracted a great deal of attention. Rarely has the Holy Father used language so unexpected from one in his position. The Pontiff made the deceased Deputy Rattazzi the object of his attack. The Pope has once more emphatically declared that he will never come to terms with the Italian party, and that the only way of reconciliation is for them to give up all and come to him. The words of the Pontiff have been the subject of articles in the leading journals, and it is a satisfaction to be able to say that their tone generally has been such as is becoming to the decorum of a respectable Press. With almost solemn earnestness the hierarchy is told that love of country will never be sacrificed to the ambitious aspirations of an ecclesiastical establishment; that Italians will no longer consent that their country shall be the stool or pedestal of a priestly government of spiritual tyranny.

THE NATION'S PRESS.

But if the better class of newspapers have used, without abusing, their trust as educators of the public, others have indulged a scandalous intemperance of language. The worst example is that of *Il Paese*, which designated the Pope by the phrase of "*il vecchio prete infame*"—"the infamous old priest." The morning edition of the newspaper containing the article was circulated without attracting the notice of the authorities; but the evening issue was suppressed, and a process instituted against the publisher. It must be said that some of the clerical organs are nearly as violent in opposition.

AN EX-SOVEREIGN.

Donna Isabella, as she is called, formerly Queen of Spain, is now in Rome. She came into town very quietly, four or five days ago, and is lodged, with her retinue of twenty or thirty persons, in one of the inns in the Piazza di Spagna. Lady Isabella has with her two or three of her offspring, and the special object of her visit is to see the Pope. Indeed, a visit was made to the Vatican immediately after her arrival, and since then constant communication has been kept up between the hotel and the Apostolic Palace. The declared purpose of coming to Rome is to have for her children the *cresima*, or confirmation, and the Holy Communion, from the Pope's own hand. But it is well understood that the visit has a *point de vue pratique*, which is, to talk over the affairs of Spain, and obtain an expression of opinion as to the prospect of little Don Alfonso some day coming to power. The public seem to take very little interest in the ex-Queen as a political aspirant or actor, and the curiosity is principally to see a woman whose history has been somewhat fantastical. The contrast between the honors paid to the Empress of Russia and the indifference toward the deposed Queen is so great as to attract attention.

ANGELICO.

BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

A curious story of the bringing to life of a man who had committed suicide by hanging at Val-de-Grâce, Canton Friburg, is told by the *Confédéré*. On the first diagnosis the doctors affirmed that asphyxia was complete; the body gave not the slightest sign of life, it being blue and rigid. One of the physicians present, however, would not leave the corpse without making a final experiment on it. He uncovered the breast, and attempted for some time to induce respiration by artificial means, but without result. He then applied the pole of an electric battery to the passage of the pneumo-gastric nerves, and caused a strong current to pass at intervals of four seconds. Almost immediately feeble signs of respiration reappeared. Five minutes afterward the radical pulse and the cardiac pulse again became perceptible. The epiglottis was tumified, and it was necessary to pull the tongue out of the mouth by means of a pair of pincers in order to render the respiration freer. A few ounces of blood were then drawn from the mediocephalic vein. The dilated pupils contracted gradually, and the signs of life became more and more manifest. The patient was then able to swallow a small quantity of alcohol. Finally a slight muscular contraction was perceptible without the intervention of electricity; the sensibility of the cornea reappeared; then the feet became warm again, and soon after the regular pulsation of the carotid arteries were easily perceptible.

THE TURK AT HOME.

The Levant *Times* of June 18 describes a scandalous scene which occurred on the previous Monday, about noon, near the Tophaneh Mosque. An Englishman was sitting quietly in front of one of the cafés, when a Turkish soldier who was passing gave him a box on the ears. The blow was so violent the blood spurted from his ears and mouth. The Englishman having protested with not unnatural energy against this wholly unprovoked outrage, the only satisfaction the soldier offered him was by drawing his sword bayonet on him. Here, two Turks sitting by, endeavored to protect the Englishman, when some *caïdjis*, expressing their astonishment and disgust that any Musaulmans could take the part of a *ghiaour*, fell upon the three. The disturbance at length attracted the attention of the police, who came up, but instead of laying hands on the soldier, who had, at all events, committed a breach of discipline in drawing his sword, they pounced upon the Englishman, called him an "infidel," "dog," and other worse names, and after knocking him about a good deal, literally kicked him down the street as far as the police station. The two Turks who had taken his part were conveyed to the same place, but not in the same manner. What was the sequel our informants have not been able to report to us. The outrage was witnessed by several Europeans, one of whom, being rash enough to interfere, was much mauled by the zaptiehs. Apart from any steps the victim may take to procure redress we feel sure that both the Seraskier and the Minister of Police will not allow the matter to pass over without making an example of the soldier and the zaptiehs who were guilty of such ruffianism.

CUBA.

TIDINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—THE TROCHA—CARLIST PRISONERS—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

The correctness of the report of an attack on Nuevitas referred to in my last, and related in all the newspapers, has been denied by the *Correspondencia*, a new daily, devoted entirely to news; but as this rather insignificant journal is the only one which refuses to credit the account of the attack, not much importance can be attached to what it says.

GEN. PORTILLO.

It has been repeatedly stated in Havana that Gen. Portillo had resigned his command. There is not the slightest truth in the assurance, as he himself says he never had even the intention to resign. He will continue to defend the interests of his country, notwithstanding the personal attacks to which he has been subjected by his enemies. Gen. Portillo has been going over the works of the uncompleted Trocha, and has examined carefully the line of operations. Col. Rodrigues de Leon, who has won his laurels by the death of Agramonte, after being fêted and toasted in Havana, has returned to the field to take command of his battalion.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

The operations this week have been of so trifling a nature as to be scarce worth writing about. A few attacks, which ended, according to Spanish accounts, in the complete dispersion of the Cubans, have had for their result half a dozen insurgents killed, and the capture of a few rifles and machetes. On the 3d twenty-one prisoners were secured by the Spanish forces while reconnoitering near Santa Clara.

THE RULE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

A new Governor having been appointed to the command of the town of Cienfuegos, was, on his arrival there, objected to by the Volunteers, who refused to allow him to take possession of the town. The Volunteers were not Republicans, and they did not wish to have a Republican reigning over them, so the newly-appointed Governor was forced to retire, and is now in Havana consulting with the Captain General.

CARLIST PRISONERS.

One hundred and twenty Carlist prisoners arrived last night by the Spanish mail steamer, and soon the fate of many, if not of most of them, will be settled, for Cuba this year will be worse to them than even Fernando Po was to the banished Cubans. On Monday morning, when the guard in the Cabaña was relieved, it was discovered that four of the most important Carlist prisoners, a priest among the number, had made their escape. These escapes have not been of infrequent occurrence lately, and the Carlist Centre is credited with aiding them.

THE TROCHA.

The planters have held a meeting to consider what they had best do in answer to the Captain General's appeal to their patriotism, and his demand for slaves to terminate the work. As for giving up their slaves, this they have not thought of doing; such a proceeding would only demoralize the negroes. They have therefore agreed to pay, toward the cost of the work, $2 for every slave they own, and they are willing to contribute double that sum, should it prove necessary. It was also agreed, following out, in part, the proposition of the *Voz*, that the owners of runaway Chinamen, who, having been recaptured, are at present in the Government depots, should authorise the Government to send these for six months to work in the Trocha. The Captain General has approved of the plan, which, if carried out, will furnish him with the means of concluding the work.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The other day one of those scandals which are not infrequent outside the walls of the town, took place. About a hundred negroes had a sort of free fight, in which shots were exchanged and some men were wounded. This sort of thing happens too often, and it would be a boon to the peaceable inhabitants if the Captain General would rid Havana of about a thousand of these ruffians. It would effect a great saving to the Town Council which has to pay for their maintenance in the jail. ....There is talk of a duel about to take place between the editors of the *Tribuno* and the *Lealtad*, of Santa Clara. The editor of the latter publishes an acceptance of the challenge. He says that having heard that four gentlemen are coming to see him by the morning train to ask satisfaction for an article he published, he is quite ready to meet them, and will take first one, and then the other, and so on until he thrashes all four....Yellow fever, far from decreasing, is on the increase, and the number of deaths is greater every day. ~ QUASIMODO.

MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just been engaged in hearing a suit for the declaration of the nullity of a marriage. On the 9d January, 1869, M. Bouvet, a retired tailor, sixty years of age, French by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, was married by the chaplain of the Legation of that country to Mlle. Tripet, who had not then attained the age of eighteen. In the following year a daughter was born of the union, and the parties lived together for some time, but differences afterward arose, and they separated. The wife now applied that her marriage should be pronounced invalid, as the provisions of the French law had not been complied with. First of all, as she was a minor, the consent of her father and mother, both living, was required but not obtained, then the banns should have been published, but were omitted, and finally, the legislation requires that any conjugal union in which a French subject is a party should be celebrated before the civil officer of the State in the commune in which one of the pair resides, and that formality was not complied with. She further demanded an annulment for the support of the child, the paternity of which the father had acknowledged. The husband opposed the suit on the ground that his wife was a foreigner, his wife had ceased to be French, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction. The tribunal overruled the objection for the reason that the validity of the very act which would withdraw her from the action of the French laws was in question, and further decided all the points in favor of the plaintiff, declared the marriage null and void, for the reasons she had pleaded, ordered the defendant to pay an annuity of 1,200 francs for the support of the infant, and condemned him to pay all the costs.

AMALGAMATION OF CABLE COMPANIES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 28, remarks: "The amalgamation of the Anglo-American, the French Atlantic, and the Newfoundland Telegraph Companies is completed. Of the late directors of the French Atlantic Company, Viscount Monck, Lord William Hay, Baron Reuter, Baron Emile d'Erlanger, the Marquis de Beaumont, Mr. C. Crapelet, and Mr. Edward J. Halsey have been elected upon the board of the Anglo Company, with Mr. Cyrus Field and Sir James Anderson, late directors of the Newfoundland Company. The transfer-books of the Anglo-American Company will be closed on the 1st of July for the purpose of allotting the bonus stock which will cary dividend from May 1; the books of the Newfoundland Company are closed, and will not be reopened, and the liquidation of the French Company will proceed rapidly. The result of the distribution of the increased stock will be that the Anglo Company's shareholders will receive about £152 for each £100, and the French shareholders about £180 for each £100, plus a cash distribution equal at least to 8s. a share, which, together with the quarterly interim dividend of the 1st of May last, will represent a payment for the first four months of the year at the rate of 15 per. cent. per annum. The Newfoundland Company will receive at once, and in any case, £100 for each £100, any further distribution, exclusive of the proceeds of their land rights, to the late shareholders in that company, which has now ceased to exist, depending upon the solution of the difficulties that have arisen with respect to their rights in Newfoundland."

ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Superintendent Matsell was notified yesterday that two convicts, named Henry Lee, alias Chas. Conklin, and Thomas Hart, alias Hamilton, escaped from Sing Sing Prison during the morning by jumping on a freight-train passing through the village going south. Lee is about thirty-two years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs 145 pounds, of florid complexion, black hair, bald on forehead, and has black eyes. Hart is thirty years of age, five feet eight and a half inches in height, weighs 108 pounds, swarthy complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair, and has a small scar on cheek, and another under lower lip. A general alarm was sent from Police Headquarters notifying the police force of the escape of these convicts, and warning them to keep a sharp look-out for them.

NEWPORT.

HOTEL LIFE—THE BEACH AND THE BATHERS—THE SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

Four times I have dipped my pen to the bottom of the inkstand, and as many times has the ink grown dry on the quill, while despairingly I have racked my memory to find something to say of this place. What can be said of any place wherein the prevailing rule of life is strict regularity and quiet? True, *The Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood* is a very readable book; but then the neighborhood the gifted author wrote about was not a watering-place before the season had commenced. I feel certain he could not have found much in that. *Ex nihil nihil fit*; and unless one has the faculty of discoving that classic axiom, and evolving something out of nothing, he may as well surrender unconditionally, confessing that he can find nothing in the annals of Newport at this era of the season which a newspaper public, which will have something striking and attractive, would not disregard with peevish disgust. "How do people live in Newport?" I inquired, of one who knows all about these things. "In the morning," he replied, reflectively, "they bathe; in the afternoon they dine, and in the evening they drive." But I think they do more than this, because one occasionally sees croquet sets on the smooth green lawns which surround the charming little Summer residences here, and the business card of one Brown lies before me, whereby the hardy mariner invites parties to accompany him on the briny deep, and catch striped bass and tautogs. What are tautogs? Possibly, a fish peculiar to the Newport coast, with a special facility for being caught by amateur fishermen. Not to be out of the fashion, I shall take an early opportunity to catch a tautog—always provided the tautog is agreeable. The local paper tells us we are to have the first of a series of outdoor concerts to-morrow evening in Touro Park. That's another incident. And that the band of the Ocean House has arrived, which I might have suspected, as the said band awakened me with an overture this morning, and is keeping me awake with a lively waltz at this moment. It is pleasant to be awakened by music, though, I confess, my inclinations would lead me to choose for it the music of the ocean breaking on a rocky beach, rather than the strains of violins or clarionets. But then the ocean is sometimes a little unmanageable. One can't hire it to come up to the front piazza, and play there, as your orchestra will do. So the sojourners by the sea, meaning our Summer visitors, take their early morning walks on the piazza, and listen to arias and fantasias from the band, and then drive down to the bathing beach, about a mile away, and enjoy the ruder music of the waves, and dipping in them.

THE BEACH AND THE BATHERS.

If you who are baking in the oven-like atmosphere of the city, could cool yourselves by thoughts of the brisk breezes which the Atlantic sends us here, what a temptation it would be grow eloquent on our meteorological conditions. I should expatiate on the fact that blankets still hold a place in our domestic economy; that a stout coat is yet a comfortable article for morning and evening wear; that at all times of the day one can walk briskly without inconvenience; that sun-stroke is as likely to follow much exposure as the black plague, and no more; and that to-day at noon the thermometer hanging in the main hall-way of the hotel, showed a temperature of only 72°, while a stiff breeze was blowing which made one desire to move with extreme liveliness. This is a condition of atmospheric affairs which could not very well be changed for the better. It is true the day closed with a gloomy, leaden sky overhanging a dull, leaden sea, and the wind came damp and chilly. But the morning was glorious. The sun shone out bright and cheerful, and the crested waves came leaping in on the long sandy beach with a joyful, ceaseless motion which never tired. Though the season, as I have said, has not fairly commenced yet, the beach was enlivened by numbers of bathers, mostly ladies and children, by the numerous pretty equipages in which they drove down, and by groups of visitors who looked on, but did not tempt the waves, or had already taken their morning dip. Here came a neat little basket phaeton, with a couple of pretty girls driving; next a family carriage, from which burst out a crowd of young ones, who straightway made tracks for the long line of bathing-houses; now a wagonette, with a party of ladies; then an English dog-cart, the very stylish individual who drives having come down to the beach to be seen, and possibly to see others. Next would come a couple of unpretending buggies; then a rather loudly fitted brougham, with showy horses; another ladies' phaeton, &c. The occupants of these vehicles generally left them a few minutes after arrival—just time for a preliminary survey—for the bathing-houses, from which they shortly after emerged, so transformed that their own mothers would not have known them, unless they had happened to see them in the same costume before. The bathing costume is not calculated for show—a lady cannot be said to increase her personal attractions by adopting it. Yet, sometimes, feminine ingenuity will at least prevent too much loss of them. Two or three very prettily-made dresses, the material being of a light striped pattern, instead of the usual mud brown, were to be seen; and in each case the wearer was one who, when disporting herself in the waves, reminded one of the traditional beauty of the mermaid. Like mermaids they were, many of them, in their evident familiarity with the sea; the mites of youngsters hopped about in the shallows like frogs. One of these came out of a small hole he had been flopping about in to meet his two sisters, who were just entering the water. He suspected nothing; but they seized him by the neck and waistband of his suit—it was red, and gave him the look of a boiled shrimp—and doused him under the waves in the most business-like manner. Thereupon arose a little treble shriek, and two legs, as thin as matches, were kicked violently above the surfacs of the sea: but the mermaids paid no attention to these matters. They picked up the young merman, and carrying him further out, in the same business-like style as before, initiated him into the delights of riding on the rollers. After a bath on Easton's beach, one feels ready for anything. There is none better, I should think, in the world. It is deep, in a sheltered bay, into which, however, the Atlantic can roll some good-sized waves; the broad stretch of sand is smooth and hard to the tread, and the water is shallow enough to make it safe for the youngest little mite to paddle about in. Health and vigor come borne on the wings of the sea-breeze and in the leaping waves; but if ladies desire to preserve their complexions (though a little healthy tanning would be no small attraction to some) they had better provide some protection from the too ardent attentions of Æolus. If the skin is at all sensitive, the effect of only one day's exposure on it is something marvelous.

THE SEASON.

The season will not fully commence here till about the 25th inst. There was something of a rush on the Fourth. Visitors poured in from New-York and Boston, possibly to escape the fire-works, and they went back again on the following Monday. They will come again next Sunday, and go away Monday again; but at the close of the month they will all come back and stay till some time in September. This house is an Eastern caravanseral in its extent, (and there are others here on the same scale;) but they will all fill up, and visitors in hundreds will swarm where now one only sees groups. The broad piazza of the hotel, that favorite promenade everywhere, is now only haunted by a few restless spirits, who traverse its extended length and seem to wait for the host which is to come; the band played to promenaders not more than thirty or forty in number, and about the same sat down to dinner. But they are coming on every train and by every boat. Families mostly. This is emphatically the place for them, as a town so quiet should be. And a moral town, as well, for is it not in New-England? Here, for instance, is the local paper giving an account of the sad fate which befel two young men who insisted on going out boating on Sunday. They did not get drowned, but they got ashore on a distant point of the coast, and had to walk all the way home, which, however, took them all night to do. Strange to say, the authorities allow circuses to come right into the town. Remembering how these shocking institutions are generally regarded in New-England—New-Hampshire only now trying to forbid their entry into the State—it is surprising that so vulgar and plebeian an amusement as a circus should be permitted to disturb the even tenor of fashionable Newport life. But it was. It actually came into the town, and more surprising still, a great many fashionable people seemed to be going to it—possibly to take their children, or to find something to break the monotony of the 5th, dinner, and drive routine, besides croquet and catching tautogs.

Among the notabilities here are all the gentlemen constituting the British portion of the Mixed Claims Commission, several of the American Commissioners, and Mr. S. C. Cox, Secretary; Count Cortie, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy (that's a well-sounding title for the minister of a third-rate Power) is here. Admiral Porter and family have arrived. Mr. A. C. Brown, Mr. B. D. Richards, and Mr. E. G. Smith are here also; and F. H. Robinson is expected to arrive shortly. These are all the great ones at present recorded.

BISMARCK AND PRUSSIA.

ANOTHER BISMARCK QUESTION—THE PRINCE AND THE CABINET.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Once more a Bismarck question is the order of the day. Last December, it will be remembered, having been opposed by some Prussian Ministers in framing the Ecclesiastical Bills, since become law, the Prince resigned his functions as Prussian Premier, contenting himself with the German Chancellorship and the post of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter office being only nominal since the transfer of the Prussian diplomatic business to the Empire, the Prince retained it merely as a means of remaining in constant and immediate official intercourse with the Cabinet of the leading State of the realm. If he resigned the first place in the Ministry on the ground that it gave him only a doubtful right to direct where he claimed absolute power to command, he yet wished to continue on intimate terms with a body whose decisions and policy cannot but greatly influence the destinies of the entire Empire. But he has now seen reason to loosen the ties connecting him with the Prussian Cabinet. A dissension which has recently arisen between him and two of the Secretaries of State is the immediate cause of an innovation which will be hardly regarded as satisfactory by Prussian patriots. It appears that when the new bill for curtailing the liberties of the Press was laid before the German State Council by the Prussian Cabinet, the latter left Prince Bismarck alone to support a measure so strange and so impossible that the Council at once declined to introduce it into Parliament. Now, Prince Bismarck avowedly is no admirer of the Press, and, indeed, never has been; but though he willingly consented to defend a bill drawn up by others, he was probably right in imagining that the real originators of the abortion should not have intrusted him alone with the disagreeable task, but have taken their share of the responsibility and the blame. When, therefore, the State Council set about amending, or rather remodeling, the bill, certain newspapers supposed to be in connection with the bureaus of the Prince began whispering in a mysterious manner, giving the reader to understand that, if the truth were known, Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, and not Prince Bismarck, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would be fathered with the objectionable measure. These unpleasant intimations were not allowed to remain unanswered. Other journals popularly credited with a latch-key to the recesses of the Home Office at once repelled what they represented as an unjust accusation, and directly attributed the draft of the illustrious statesman, who seemed to attach some importance to the public believing the reverse. The painful controversy went on for a week, and is hardly ended yet. Worse than this, the Prince is said to have fallen out lately with Herr Camphausen, the Prussian Minister of Finance. The telegrams will have informed you of the comprehensive shape given to the new financial laws by the Imperial Parliament. The subject has been treated more than once in the *Times*, and will have to be adverted to again; for the present, suffice it to say that under the last enacted statute the paper money of the individual States is to be withdrawn from circulation by the 1st of January, 1876, when Imperial paper money will be issued instead. In addition to this, the general principle laid down in the statute, it was at first intended to regulate in the same law some of the many minor questions connected with so great a change. This design, however, was foiled by Bavaria suggesting the transfer of the Prussian National Bank to all Germany, and the Prussian Finance Minister resisting the demand. Deviating from his colleague, Prince Bismarck was rather favorable to the Bavarian proposal, which would have strengthened the power of the Central authorities of the country quite as much as it must have benefited the scanty purse of the Munich Government. Finding it impossible to convince the Prussian Cabinet, the Prince, it is related, made an urgent appeal to Count Roon, the Prussian Premier, and failed again. In consequence of these annoying occurrences the Prince has now asked the Emperor to permit him to appoint Herr von Balan, the Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his representative in the Prussian Cabinet in all that concerns the diplomatic business of the country. Though nothing is known as yet officially, the request is believed to have been granted. The import of the measure will be understood when it is remembered that as early as December last the Prince was allowed to make Herr Delbrück, the Vice Chancellor, his Deputy in all those sittings in the Prussian Cabinet in which Prussian domestic subjects affecting the interests of the Empire are discussed. If the measure of December last enabled the Prince to absent himself from nearly all Cabinet meetings except when very important business seemed to claim his personal presence, the supplementary expedient resorted to this week releases the Chancellor from attending to the rest of the Prussian business still left to his care. Under these circumstances it is naturally supposed that the Prince will shortly resign his office of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs entirely, and remain nothing but Chancellor of the German Empire. As he is a Premier in the latter capacity, too, although the gentlemen co-operating with him are not yet accorded the rank and title of Ministers, the Chancellorship, it must be admitted, is quite enough for one man. Still, it is a pity that the domestic business of Prussia should henceforth have to dispense with the counsels of one who, whatever may be said against him, is still a most powerful mind and a leading statesman of the age. However, even though Prussia should feel the Prince's secession from her Cabinet, the business of the Empire and the consolidation of unity are not likely to suffer from the change.

REWARDS FOR HONESTY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* deprecates a sneering allusion to a gift of $3 only to an employe of a railroad who had returned a lost pocket-book containing $600. He says: "It was the duty of 'honest' Tom, if he found a lost article in passing through the car, to return it to the owner, or carry it to the office. He returned it to the owner, who gave him $2, and he feels that he was not well paid. But I am unable to sympathize with him. If he was really an honest, manly man, he would not have accepted a reward for doing what duty and honesty required, but having taken $2, (as much as he receives for a hard day's work,) he should have felt himself amply paid. On the contrary, he has taken means to let people know that he doesn't think it pays to return a wallet for $2. Having had the audacity to complain of his reward, he should have had the good sense to omit in his complaint the adjective honest. The paragraph quoted gives us reason to feel that if a person loses money on a train and an employe finds and returns it, he is expected to pay the finder more than liberally. That is unfair, because a man may have so large a sum as $600 and not be able to afford more than his thanks to the finder, and because if anything is given it is a gratuity, and one should not be exposed for the smallness of his gift at the instance of the donee. More than all, even employes should believe that it is worth while to be honest, and that they are repaid, when they have performed an honest act, in the act itself."

REFORM IN KENTUCKY.

A reform club has been formed in Louisville, Ky., to secure a better class of officeholders and free the city from the grasp of the Democratic ring. The club has issued an address to the people inviting the co-operation of Democrats and Republicans at the August election, and saying: "It is apparent to the most casual observer of our city and State Governments that, for many years, certainly since the year 1868, the administration of city affairs and the representation of the city in the State Legislature has not been satisfactory to the great majority of those who have the greatest interest in the growth and prosperity of this metropolis; that, excepting the result of the elections of last Summer, and the election in December, the whole matter has been under the management and control of local politicians, officeholders and recipients of patronage under a regular organization, having its affiliations as well in the Republican as the Democratic Party, call it ring, clique, or what you will, is plain to everybody. The history of similar combinations, and especially the history of the New-York ring, warns us of the fate awaiting us if we permit this Louisville and Jefferson County ring to attain further growth. It can only wax in strength by your apathy. Boldly and promptly met, it will crumble into dust before you."

A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.

Rev. Charles Lee, D. D., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral and Rector of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, was drowned while bathing in the St. John River at the mouth of the Nerepis, on Monday, 7th inst. He was on a visit to one of his brother clergy, Rev. M. Woodman, and being particularly fond of bathing went down to the river for a bath. Before venturing in, he was cautioned by one of the neighbors as to the depth of the water and rapidity of the tide, but replying that it made no difference, as he was a good swimmer, he plunged in, and, either from the velocity of the current or by reason of cramp, was drowned ere he could reach the shore. Deceased was one of the most prominent clergymen of the diocese of Fredericton, and only about forty-five years of age. He was an able scholar and an eloquent preacher.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has a new and very handsome dress, and continues to be an able and progressive paper—qualities which suit each other admirably.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the ablest and best papers in the world, has recently made great improvements in its typography and otherwise. It makes the gratifying statement that "never since this journal was established have we enjoyed so great a share of prosperity as at this moment."

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

We are glad to see THE NEW-YORK TIMES coming out in its new outfit. It now surpasses all its City contemporaries in its neat and handsome appearance. It announces that in no time in its history did it enjoy such prosperity.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes out this week in new type, and presents an appearance worthy of its high character as an able, influential, and enterprising Metropolitan journal.

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now one of the handsomest newspapers, as it has long been one of the ablest and truest champions of Republican principles, printed in this country. We are glad to see it prosper.

From the Nashua (N. H.) Daily Telegraph.

The foremost of American journals (THE NEW-YORK TIMES) has recently donned a new and handsome dress, and is now turned out a complete news-paper quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. We have often commended THE TIMES as a manly, able, and newsy journal, and its increasing prosperity is as gratifying to Americans in general as to New-Yorkers in particular.

(*From the Waterbury, Conn., American.*)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in a new dress, and with a brighter face than usual. THE TIMES, by its wide-awake energy, and constant outlook for the public welfare, as also by its successful battles with corrupt political rings, ranks foremost among the press of the metropolis. Its present typographical appearance is certainly superior to that of any of the great dailies of the country.

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now one of the handsomest papers printed, and is reaping the fruits of its well-directed enterprise. It is strong in many departments and without a rival in some of them. The larger newspapers of the country are steadily extending their field of operations, and giving attention to science, general literature, and history, as well as to the news of the passing hour. It is a field in which there are great perils as well as great opportunities, but it is a legitimate field for the highest and best kind of modern journalism.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Enterprise in the collection of news, and fearlessness, candor, and honesty in discussion, pay in a newspaper. Papers which show those qualities in a high degree are sure of a brilliant success. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a fine example of this. In the general excellence and soundness of its editorials, the sprightliness of its correspondence, and variety of its news, it is not without an equal in the country. We are glad to see the statement made lately in its columns, that "never since this journal was established have we enjoyed so great a share of prosperity as at this moment." In evidence of this, THE TIMES appears in an entirely new dress, and now presents the finest typographical appearance of any American newspaper.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Evening Telegraph.

One among the ablest newspapers in the country is THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has just completed $150,000 worth of improvements in its office. This vast outlay in the improvement of a newspaper establishment is a self-evident fact that it is highly prosperous, and we are glad to know that THE TIMES is driven to this expenditure by increasing business. The paper is now typographically one of the handsomest in the country, and it always has been one of the newsiest. Its increasing circulation has compelled the proprietors to adopt the Walter press, which prints both sides of the sheet at one impression, thus enabling the work to be done with great rapidity. The result is that THE TIMES will be able to keep its forms open much later than other papers.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

That most sterling journal in America, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, appears in a new dress, which makes it, mechanically, the finest-looking paper published anywhere. For several years THE TIMES has been the acknowledged leader of journalism in the United States; a Republican paper, but attacking wrongs in whichever party they appeared, and praising right, in whichever party or any other, in a far more outspoken manner than the so-called "independent journals," like the New-York *Tribune*, which set themselves up as censors of American politics. But THE TIMES has its reward, not only in honor and fame, but such increased support from an appreciative public that is justified in making improvements in its mechanical department to the amount of $150,000. May THE TIMES always be worthy of a confidence it has never yet violated.

From the Daily Saratogian.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which now stands at the head of the Republican newspapers of the United States, has made the most remarkable progress as a public journal during the last two years. And it has recently signalized its success by making such improvements as constitute it not only the best, but the best-looking of the New-York dailies. It is as handsome as it is sound, as sound as it is able, as able as it is fearless and independent, and as fearless and independent as it is enterprising. Its improvements, thus far made, have cost $150,000. There is no other printing office in the United States, probably, that equals that of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and there is no newspaper that has better deserved its success.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has of late years become prominent among American metropolitan journals—in fact, among first-class journals everywhere. It has won this position by enterprise as a newspaper, its fearless tone in exposing public abuses, and its liberality in aiding judicious benevolent projects. It has just made manifest numerous progressive proofs of the energy and sagacity dictating its management; proofs that it means positively to meet the demands of its own ideal, irrespective of competition, and be what its own convictions insist that it should be, and its aims and purposes. It comes out now in new type, thus in dress and all other respects increasing its claims to regard as a model establishment. Showing these ample resources, and exhibiting such ability in the daily marshaling of its columns, THE TIMES cannot fail of generous remunerative returns, and of added regard for its high character among its contemporaries and readers.

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

That staunch paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has recently been taking upon itself a new dress and has been fitting its establishment with certain new appurtenances that deserve notice, attention, and compliment. The excellence of THE TIMES is such that it needs no brushing up to make it appreciated. Its friends are glad to see this evidence of its continuance in prosperity and usefulness. Its excursions for the children alone are enough to make it the favorite paper of those who love children. Its future career is assuredly one of unexampled prosperity, influence, and usefulness.

From the Jersey City Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is going ahead with energy and enterprise seldom exhibited in journalism. To-day it appears in new type, clear and handsome, and is excellently printed; indeed, it has always been the best printed daily paper in the country. In this issue it gives an admirable letter of Dr. Wm. H. Russell, from Vienna, written less than three weeks ago, and another clear beat on the gassy *Herald* and the sleepy *Tribune*. There is an excellent letter about Trenton Falls. Grace Greenwood contributes one of her capital letters from the national capital; and the editorials are timely and well-written. THE TIMES has just got in two new engines, and is putting up a Walter press. This press prints both sides of the paper at once, and can deliver the perfected sheets at the rate of 18,000 per hour. With this and their Hoe presses, and five folding-machines running by steam, THE TIMES will have facilities for going to press late and getting out early far beyond those of any other journal in the metropolis. The publishers may well be congratulated upon these solid evidences of increasing prosperity.

From the Elizabeth, (N. J.,) Daily Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES' reform in its typography is hailed with a chorus of praise from the Press of the country. The abandonment of "job type" head lines was a venturesome innovation on a favorite extravagance of New-York news editors, by which a "sensation" of very mild character could be made to "fright the isle," when really important news was scarce. Nor is the improvement in THE TIMES one of the externals merely. Its correspondence includes none but first-rate names. Its editorial page was never more ably filled. Intelligent and brilliant, yet manly, direct, and plain-spoken, in sympathy with the enlightened thought of the day, yet conservative as to revolutionary ideas, it is the trusty organ of the people, and will have its reward.

From the Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has had a varied record, yet, on the whole, progressive, even up to its famous onslaught on New-York scoundrelism, since when it has left its mongrel contemporary, the *Tribune*, (with its cold, clammy, fishy, milk-and-water dilution of stranded politics,) altogether in the rear, until it stands head and shoulders above it. THE TIMES is to-day vigorous, enterprising, bold, even furious against domestic corruption, while its discussion of national questions is every way able, and radical without being licentious. It comes out in new type all over, yet this was not necessary to enable it to keep its hold on the best intelligence of the nation.

From the Buffalo Evening Post.

A pressure upon our columns has prevented our heretofore noticing the very important improvements recently consummated in THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES establishment. It has for some days past been laid upon our table fairly sparkling with typographical beauty and general attractiveness. The new type is peculiarly distinct and real, and the entire arrangement of its matter evinces good taste. THE TIMES publishers inform the public that they have recently expended about $150,000 in putting in new and splendid engines and in purchasing new type and other essentials for a more thorough outfit for their rapidly increasing business. We chronicle these

THE CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.

ITS RAVAGES AT NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, GALLATIN, CHATTANOOGA, GREENVILLE, AND OTHER POINTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 7, 1873.

THE TIMES readers have doubtless heard that the cholera has been epidemic in some parts of Tennessee, but I doubt whether they realize its virulence, and the wide-spread desolation it has caused. It has been a subject for controversy with the medical profession whether the disease had the Asiatic or American type, and it seems to be yet unsettled. In some localities it is pretty well established now that it was "domestic." It first made its appearance in the State at Memphis. The earlier cases there originated among passengers and steam-boatmen traveling on the Mississippi. The germ of the disease came from New-Orleans. But it found good local encouragement at Memphis and Nashville. There was filth enough in both cities to give the scourge a firm foothold. Either Memphis was in a better sanitary condition, or its organization of medical men to contend with the disease was better than that of Nashville, for it has not been so grievously afflicted. There seems to have been no panic there, or a general surrender, for the death list has not at any time been alarmingly great.

From Memphis to Nashville the disease seemed to jump at one spring. The capital city was evidently in a frightful sanitary condition. The city is built on a huge limestone rock. Its drainage and sewerage is all on the surface. Its streets are narrow, and the city is compactly built. It has a large idle population, whose habits of living are not of the best. It has a large part of this population gathered in flats and along some sluggish creeks, into which empties what little of sewerage the city has. In these flats are two springs, out of which the poor people take their water. The experience during the epidemic has demonstrated that this water acted like poison. It was almost certain to produce cholera whenever used. It was examined and found to contain the soakings from all the *cloacæ* of the vicinity. The vegetables sold in market were all grown rapidly in a late, moist Spring, under a warm sun. With such water and food, and with malaria in the atmosphere, all sufficient to breed cholera, the city afforded a rare field for the pestilence. It struck such sudden and rapid blows that a panic followed. Many of the wealthiest citizens left. The city authorities were not prepared to promptly "stamp out" the germs by powerful disinfectants and instant cleansing. The disease spread, carrying off, with frightful mortality, the rich and poor, the white and black. The death list one day was over 109. One-fourth of the population was out of the city at the time. Of course the colored population lost heavily. They lacked the means, information, and opportunities of protecting themselves by prudent diet and complete rest when it was required. The scourge is now lifting its heavy hand, but the deaths still range from twelve to twenty a day from all causes. The loss to the city in its business, reputation, and life has taught a lesson which will certainly not be forgotten or pass unprofited by. Already a thorough system of sewerage is demanded. Its location is such as to afford good drainage, and from having been an exceedingly filthy city it may become a very clean one. The deaths thus far from the scourge have not been less than 800.

From Nashville the cholera stalked about throughout much of Middle Tennessee. Gallatin suffered severely. Shelbyville mourns the loss of many of her best citizens. Clarksville, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Pulaski, McMinnville—all have been visited more or less severely.

In some of these places local causes existed, but, of course, they only aggravated the disease. The primary causes seem to be wafted over the whole Mississippi Valley. The disease, as developed, is called at St. Louis "violent cholera morbus," but it is the same that has carried off its hundreds with such fearful rapidity at Nashville and Memphis. It matters not what it is called, it "kills," and does its work quickly. Through Western Kentucky, Northern Mississippi, and along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, it seems to prevail, varying very much in its violence.

The altitude and pure mountain breezes and clear, sparkling water of East Tennessee have thus far proved almost a complete barrier to the dreaded disease. It may come yet with some violence, but with the exception of Greenville and Chattanooga, East Tennessee has so far almost entirely escaped.

Chattanooga is rather unfavorably situated to contend with such a scourge. Its drainage is not what it ought to be, and it is down almost too low to escape the malaria. It has not yet been afflicted long, but for a few days the mortality was very heavy. On the 3d there were twenty-seven deaths. Most of the cases resulted from imprudence. Many of the victims were poor, destitute freedmen.

Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson, a beautiful little county town on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, near the Smoky Mountains, has been cruelly scourged. The disease first appeared about the middle of June. It was of a very violent type, and spread consternation throughout the county. The few resident physicians contended with it heroically. Aided by a faithful, exemplary band of Christian ministers, who fulfilled to the letter of the Divine law their high calling, the doctors waited upon the sick until from sheer exhaustion they were obliged to take to their beds. On being appealed to for medical aid, Mayor Rule, of this city, sent three physicians to look after their sick and dying. By advice of physicians those who could get away from the town left for the neighboring villages, so that before the epidemic spent its force there were but fifteen white families left in the place. Ex-President Johnson stood his ground, but was finally attacked, and by advice of his physician went to his son-in-law's, ex-Senator Patterson, some six miles distant. But I leave an eye-witness, one of the editors of the Knoxville *Daily Chronicle*, to tell the scenes there witnessed, but more especially the local cause that aggravated the disease. He says:

"Physicians may and do differ as to what the disease is that has been so fatal to Greenville, but as far as I have heard any expression, they all agree as to local exciting cause. From them and from citizens, I learn that the contents of a public *cloaca* in the Court-house yard, which have been recently removed, were the accumulation of perhaps thirty years. They were, by an enterprising gardener, removed and hauled through the streets a few weeks ago, just at the commencement of hot Summer weather, and deposited north of the town, in a way to enrich his soil. A dashing rain fell a few days afterward, and a large quantity of this filth was washed down through the town, leaving portions, no doubt, wherever obstructions presented themselves, the larger portion however being carried into a creek which runs through the town from east to west. Cases of the disease have occurred three miles out of town, along this creek. In addition to this, many closets are built without pits, and the excrements left to wash down into the creek, every time sufficient rain falls to carry it away.

I leave it for physicians to say what the real cause of the disease may be, but an unprofessional eye can see that disease is likely to follow the existence of such facts as are stated above."

As I said before, Greenville and Chattanooga are as yet the only points where the cholera has developed. There have been but three cases in two weeks in this city, and all of these the result of the grossest imprudence. So far Knoxville has escaped. It seems almost miraculous that when above and below us the disease has become epidemic we should be spared. We may yet be afflicted, but we hope not. Our city is very clean. Its authorities have done everything to throw off the scourge, and its citizens have been very prudent and cautious. I hope to be able to report that here the scourge has stopped and been vanquished by our fresh, pure atmosphere, our fortunate location and fine sanitary condition.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, the trial of John Carney, charged with the larceny of $665, the property of Thomas McGawran, No. 854 Sixth avenue, was resumed. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for four years and nine months. Teddy Mack and Stephen Penny pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Mary Taylor, colored, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Edward Smith, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Catherine O'Hara, indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain from J. T. Halsey, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Mackey, against whom three indictments had been found, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. John McCabe, charged with stealing 150 yards of linen, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for one year and six months. Joseph Engel, charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain from Michael Dobmeyer, at Tompkins-square, on the night of the 4th July, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for four years. Robert Yates, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. James Walsh, charged with stealing a quantity of copper, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John Cassidy, alias James Kelly, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Samuel France pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Pengley, storekeeper on board the Williams & Guion steam-ship Wyoming, charged with the larceny of $50 worth of rope, was found guilty of an attempt at petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

CORONERS' CASES.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday relative to the death of Charles N. Ross, of No. 176 Wooster-street, who was run over on July 3, near Sixtieth-street and Fourth-avenue by a train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and who died from the injuries he received. The evidence given showed that Ross attempted to cross just in front of the engine of the train, which was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The engineer did not see him, and before he could move out of the track he was struck by the cow-catcher. The track is in a dangerous condition, running through a cut from Forty-eighth to Sixty-sixth streets, having been shifted close to the sidewalk, so that a man crossing cannot see the train approaching him until it is too late to try and save himself. The jury by their verdict censured the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad Company for not providing better precautions to prevent accidents, and recommended that trains be run not faster than ten miles an hour below Eightieth-street; that two flagmen be placed at each street-crossing; that chains be placed across the streets on the approach of a train, and that the proper authorities compel such precautions as recommended in the verdict to be taken. Edward Green, two years old, fell out of the second-story window of his residence in Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held by Coroner Young. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case of Lizzie Bridges, aged seventy-four, who died from taking a dose of Paris-green, at her residence, No. 341 West Seventeenth-street, on Wednesday evening. She was a widow, without any relatives or friends. Frank Gallagher, aged fourteen, of No. 453 West Fifty-seventh-street, who was run over by a freight-train of the Hudson River Railroad at Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and had his left leg and arm cut off, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

FROM A WORKING MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Excuse the liberty I take. I am a constant reader of your paper and admire it very much, but in it you do not take the working man's rights in consideration enough. I will not speak in regard to our wages, or the length of time we must work, but I do think the City does not treat us right; for instance, they do not want the workman to enjoy music on Sunday, for fear of it intoxicating the soul, which should be filled with prayer. Why don't they have it, as in England, where they keep all places of amusement closed until noon on Sunday? You must bear in mind that we must work six days in the week and would like to enjoy the seventh, or at least half the day. I do not think it will make the City any more disorderly than it is now; if they think so let them have more police; we could pay that expense with the money that is lost every year, and can't be accounted where it goes to. You would do the laboring class a great favor by writing an article, or inserting this in your paper, which is of great weight here, and might do more good than by all political speeches made. By doing this you would oblige A. L. COHN,

One of the working class, No. 100 Lexington-avenue, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

A POST-OFFICE COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to modify your statement of this morning regarding the prompt delivery of the mails by the German steamer of Saturday last? By the mail from Southampton I should receive one package of papers every week, and two packages of papers every alternate week. To-day (Tuesday) I have received one package instead of two due to me last Saturday. That I should have had them then is proved by the torn and soiled condition of the wrapper, and the fact that no German steamer has arrived since Friday. As I do not reside very far up-town, being within the limits of Station C, it appears hardly necessary that four days should be occupied in the transmission. It is not the first time that I have complained of the torn state of the wrappers, and also of the fact that occasionally two or three papers have disappeared on the way. Neither do I see the necessity when two packages arrive by the same steamer that one should be some twenty-four hours behind the other in arriving at its destination, as of late has been invariably the case. It is useless to make any complaints on these matters at the station, as I have long since found by experience, as I get neither information nor satisfaction there. CITY.

TUESDAY, July 8, 1873.

[Our correspondent should address her complaint to Col. James, the Postmaster.]

VERMONT'S STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN.

The monument to Ethan Allen in Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington, which was formally dedicated on the 4th inst., was erected by the State of Vermont, by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1855, which appropriated $3,000 for that purpose. The *Free Press* gives this description of it: It is of Barre granite. The base of the pedestal is eight feet square on the ground, and consists of two steps of granite, on which, set in a block of granite six feet square, are four panels of white marble, bearing the following inscriptions:

ON THE WEST FRONT.

Vermont to ETHAN ALLEN. Born in Litchfield, Conn., 10th of January, 1737, O. S. Died in Burlington, Vt., 12th February, 1789, and buried near the site of this monument.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

Wielding the pen as well as the sword, he was the sagacious and intrepid defender of the New-Hampshire Grants, and master spirit in the arduous struggle which resulted in the sovereignty and independence of this State.

ON THE SOUTH.

The leader of the Green Mountain Boys in the surprise and capture of Ticonderoga, which he demanded in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

ON THE EAST.

Taken prisoner in a daring attack on Montreal, and transported to England, he disarmed the purpose of his enemy by the respect which he inspired for the rebellion and the rebel.

Above this pedestal rises a Tuscan shaft of granite four and a half feet in diameter and forty-two feet high. Upon its capital, on a base bearing the word "Ticonderoga," stands a heroic statue of Allen, eight feet four inches long, modeled by Peter Stephenson, sculptor, of Boston, now deceased, and cut in Italy. The left hand of the figure is lifted high in the act of summoning the surrender of Ticonderoga. The right grasps the sword, while at the feet a military mortar characterizes the act as one of civilized warfare. The expression of the face is noble, and the attitude lifelike and striking. The monument is protected by an iron fence of original design, the corner posts of which are cannon and the pailing of muskets, resting on a base of cut granite.

The moderate cost of this memorial is as remarkable as is its general good taste and appropriateness, the entire cost, including statue, column and fence, having been less than $6,000.

PAY OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. John H. Strahan, on behalf of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this District, applied to Judge Daniels in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for an order directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to show cause why the estimate and apportionment made for the Judge's salary for the period intervening between the 30th of April and the 12th of June following should not be revised. It appears that the charter as enacted on the 30th of April cut down the Judges' salary to the extent of $7,500 each, but by an amendment enacted on the 12th of June, the clause cutting the salary down was repealed. The Board of Apportionment, however, held that the deduction during the period when that clause of the act was in force must be adhered to, and made the estimate and apportionment accordingly. It is claimed on behalf of the Judges that their salaries by law being payable quarterly, and the reducing clause having been repealed before a payment fell due from the time of the original enactment, the reducing clause does not operate. Judge Daniels granted the order, making it returnable on Monday next.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.

The state of public feeling in portions of Texas on the subject of lynch law may be inferred from the tone of the following special telegram, sent from Waco to the Galveston *News*, under date of June 30:

"Last night about thirty men rode up to Mat. Wallace's, about three-quarters of a mile from the public square, called him out, took him about fifty yards, and hung him to a tree. The limb being low, they tied a rope to his feet, and attached it to another tree near by to prevent him from touching the ground. He died from strangulation. Wallace was a brother-in-law of Bill Posey, and had been attending to Posey's affairs, which he was fast converting into his own, thinking Posey would hardly dare return to these parts; but he reckoned without his host. The deceased was considered a very bad man, and was considerably mixed up with all the cattle-stealing going on in this county. He lately "shook" Posey and his crowd and moved near town. It is generally thought that Posey's gang "treed" him, while it is supposed by others that he was hung by the men who have been robbed of horses and cattle. The verdict of the jury reads that he came to his death by unknown hands.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union..b3. 85¼	100 Rock Island......110⅞
100 do........ 85¼	100 do........110½
700 do........ 85⅞	100 do.......c.110½
100 do.......c. 85	100 do.......s3.110½
100 do........ 85	300 do........110¾
100 do.......c. 84⅞	500 Lake Shore........ 96¼
300 do.......b3. 85	400 do........ 96⅛
200 do........ 85	600 do........ 96
100 do.......s3. 85	100 do.......c. 96
700 do........ 85⅛	100 do.......s3. 95⅞
100 do.......b3. 85⅛	40 do........ 96
100 do.......s3. 85⅛	300 Union Pacific...... 28½
100 Pacific Mail..... 37¼	1500 do........ 28¾
200 do.......b3. 37⅛	500 do.......s3. 29⅛
100 do.......c. 37⅛	300 do........ 28¾
200 do.......s3. 37⅛	900 do.......s3. 28¼
200 do........ 37⅛	700 do........ 28¾
100 do........ 37⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo.... 40
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅞	200 do.......b3. 40
100 do.......c.103⅞	200 St. Paul........ 52⅝
200 do.......s3.103¾	300 do........ 52½
600 do........103⅞	300 do........ 52⅝
100 do.......s3.103⅞	100 Ohio & Miss........ 39½
200 do.......b3.103⅞	100 do.......s3. 39½
500 North-western.... 68¾	200 do.......b3. 39½
700 do........ 68½	400 do........ 39½
100 do........ 68¾	100 do.......s3. 39½
100 do.......s3. 68¾	200 do.......c. 39½
400 Erie Railway...... 61¾	100 St. Paul Pf..... 73
100 do........ 62	250 C., C. & I. C..... 29¼
700 do........ 62¼	100 do........ 29⅛
200 do........ 62⅛	300 do........ 29
200 do........ 62¼	100 do........ 28⅞
200 Toledo & Wab..... 70⅝	800 do........ 28¾
100 do........ 70¼	200 do........ 29
400 do........ 70½	100 do.......s3. 28¾
100 N. Western Pf.s3. 81	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.119¾	$30,000 U. S. 6s, Currency..b.c.114¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......117⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s, H.&St.Jo.Is.c. 91	100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.103¾
3,000 Erie 5th....... 95½	200 do.......s3.103⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 99½	100 do........103¾
2,000 C. Pac. G. bds.100¼	100 do.......s3.103⅞
4,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 82½	100 do........103⅞
3,000 do........ 82¾	200 do.......s3.103¾
3,000 do........ 82⅞	100 N. Y. Central.b.c.103
1,000 Un.P.7s, L. Gt. 71½	100 do.......c.103
4,000 do........ 71	25 L.S.&M.So.b.c. 96¼
15,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 60	100 do.......c. 95⅞
3,000 do........ 60⅛	100 do........ 95⅞
2,000 do........ 60	600 do........ 95¾
10,000 L.Shore C.reg. 99½	300 do........ 95⅝
2,000 A.&T.H.2d Pf. 90¼	100 do........ 95¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 97½	1700 do.......c. 95¾
3,000 Chic. & N. W.	400 do........ 95⅞
Con. Gold bds. 90	600 do.......b3. 96
	600 do.......c. 96
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.103	300 do........ 96
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 84½	600 do....x. div. 91⅞
1,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 92½	100 do.......s3. 91⅞
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 88¾	100 do.......b3. 91⅞
2,000 do........ 88⅞	800 do........ 92
5,000 C., C. & I.C.2d. 71½	200 Un. Pac....b.c.c. 28¼
10,000 B., H. & E.1st. 32	400 do........ 28¼
7,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 88	100 do.......b3. 28¼
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98	100 do.......b3. 28⅛
4,000 M.&St.P.7s,g'd 89½	100 do.......s3. 28
10,000 do........ 89	600 do........ 28
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d 75	100 do........ 28⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce.114	200 do.......c. 28¼
80 Merchants' Bk....120	900 do........ 28¼
50 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 89½	100 do.......c. 28⅛
5 do........ 90	400 do.......s3. 28⅛
20 Ninth Nat. Bank.102½	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 28¾
15 Del. & H. Canal..119½	100 do.......c. 28¾
100 do.bet.call.119½	100 do.......c. 28⅞
200 American Coal... 64	500 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 68⅞
100 Consol. Coal..... 55	300 do........ 68¾
100 do.bet. call. 55	200 do.......b3. 68⅜
800 W. U. Tel...b.c. 85	1000 do........ 68¾
200 do........ 85⅛	1500 do........ 68¾
300 do........ 85¼	300 do.......b3. 68⅝
800 do.......b3. 85⅜	100 do.......b5. 68⅝
300 do........ 85⅜	700 do.......s3. 68¼
200 do.......b3. 85½	200 do........ 68⅜
400 do........ 85⅝	120 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 81¼
800 do........ 85½	100 do........ 81
400 do........ 85½	10 Chi. & R. I...b.c.110
1500 do........ 85½	300 do........110⅛
200 do.......s3. 85½	200 do.......b3.110¼
200 do........ 85⅝	100 do........110¼
1600 do........ 85½	700 do........110⅞
300 do.......b3. 85⅝	1000 do.......b3.111
800 do........ 85⅝	100 do........110⅝
500 do.......b3. 85¾	100 do.......s3.110⅝
400 do........ 85¾	100 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 52¼
2400 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 52½
200 do.......s3. 85⅝	300 do.......b3. 52½
400 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 52⅝
100 do........ 85⅝	100 do.......c. 52½
200 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 52½
400 do........ 85½	1100 Tol.,W.&W.b.c. 70¼
50 Adams Ex...... 95	300 do........ 70⅜
30 American Ex.... 64	200 B., H. & E...b.c. 2⅜
100 Harlem......b.c.129	200 do........ 2½
100 Pac. M. S. Co.b.c. 37⅝	100 Del., L. & W..... 98¾
100 do.......b3. 37⅞	100 do........ 98⅞
100 do.......s3. 37½	50 P., Ft.W.&C.guar. 93⅝
100 do.......b3. 37¾	40 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 70
100 do........ 37¾	26 N.Y.,N.H.& Hart. 134
100 do.......c. 37¾	20 do.bet. call.135
100 do.......c. 37⅝	16 C., Bur. & Q..b.c.102¾
300 do........ 37½	100 Dub. & S. City... 56
100 do........ 37⅝	300 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 40½
200 Erie R......b.c.s3. 62	100 do........ 40¾
100 do........ 62⅛	200 do........ 40⅞
400 do.......s3. 62	700 do.......b3. 41
100 do........ 62	300 do........ 41
200 do........ 62⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 39½
100 do........ 62	200 do.......b10. 39½
500 do........ 61⅞	100 do........ 39½
400 do.......s3. 61¾	100 do.......c. 39⅝
700 do........ 61⅝	200 do.......b3. 39⅝
600 do........ 61¾	400 do........ 39⅝
100 At.& Pac.Pf..b.c. 21	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81.119⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......118
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union.. 85⅝	100 North-western.... 69¼
100 do........ 85½	500 do........ 69
200 Pacific Mail.... 37⅝	300 do........ 68¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 103¾	1800 do........ 68⅞
200 Erie Railway..s3. 61¾	100 do.......b3. 68½
100 Mich. Central.... 92	500 do.......b3. 68⅝
100 do........ 96	200 Tol. & Wab.... 70¼
100 Lake Shore.....c. 96	200 do........ 70⅜
800 Union Pacific.... 28⅛	200 do.......b30. 70⅜
800 do........ 28	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 41⅜
100 St. Paul...... 52⅝	300 do........ 41¼
	100 do.......b3. 41½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Ga. State 7s.. 88	900 U. Pac. R..b.c.s3. 28
10,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 82¾	300 do........ 28
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 71	100 do........ 28⅞
13,000 U. P. 10s, In.. 60	100 do.......c. 28
3,000 C., C. & I. C.2d. 71½	300 do........ 27⅞
3,000 Gt. West. 2d... 88	200 do........ 27¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. bs.103	300 do........ 27⅝
20 Manhat'n Gas.Co.207	1100 do........ 27½
700 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 85⅝	100 do........ 27⅝
100 do........ 85½	600 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 68¼
100 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 68⅝
400 do.......s3. 85½	100 do.......s3. 68⅝
200 do........ 85⅝	30 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 81¼
100 do.......b3. 85½	200 Chi. & R. I...b.c.110⅞
100 W.-F. Ex.....b.c. 74	100 do........110¾
10 do........ 76	200 do........110¾
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 37⅜	100 do........110⅝
300 do........ 37¼	100 M. & St. P. R.b.c. 52⅝
200 do........ 37⅛	200 do........ 52⅝
100 do........ 37	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 70⅜
100 do........ 36⅞	100 D., L.&W.R.b.c.b3 99
400 do........ 36⅝	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi., guar. special.... 90
200 do........ 36¾	100 O. & M. R...b.c.s3. 39½
300 do........ 36⅝	200 do........ 39½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R., b.c......c.103⅞	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 41½
400 do........103¾	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 29
1100 Erie R......b.c. 61¾	200 do........ 28⅞
200 L. S. & M.So.R.b.c. 95⅞	100 do........ 28⅝
200 do.......s3. 95⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 21
40 C., C., C. & Ind.... 86	100 do........ 20⅞
300 do..bet. call. 87	5 Fourth Nat. Bk...115½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union.. 85⅝	100 Union Pacific..... 27⅝
1100 do........ 85¼	300 do........ 27¼
100 do.......b3. 85¼	100 do.......s5. 27⅝
100 do.......b3. 85⅜	100 do.......b3. 27½
100 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 27⅝
100 do........ 85½	300 do........ 27½
100 Harlem........127	100 do.......b3. 27½
100 Pacific Mail..... 36¾	100 do........ 27⅝
100 do........ 36⅞	200 North-western.... 68½
200 do.......b3. 37⅛	38 do........ 69½
100 do........ 37⅛	200 do........ 68¾
100 American Ex.... 63½	300 do........ 68⅞
10 do........ 63	200 do........ 69
600 N. Y. C. & H.... 103⅜	500 do.......b3. 69½
200 do........103½	200 do........ 69⅛
700 do........103⅝	100 St. Paul........ 52⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 61⅝	200 Tol. & Wab..... 70
200 do.......s3. 61½	400 Bos., H. & Erie.... 2⅜
1200 do........ 61¼	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 28¾
300 do........ 61⅝	100 do........ 28¾
100 Lake Shore, x d.. 91¾	300 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅝
400 do........ 91⅝	800 do........ 39¼
2300 do........ 91¾	700 do........ 39⅜
300 do........ 91⅞	100 do........ 39½
100 Rock Island..... 110⅜	400 Han. & St. Jos.... 41
50 do........111	200 At. & Pac. Pref.... 20⅞
300 do........110½	

THURSDAY, July 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day, as on yesterday, were at 115⅝@115¾ ₱ cent. The demand for Exchange continued good, and the 60-days' Bills, London, were further stiffened by the Cable report that the Bank of England this morning reduced the rate of Discount from 6 ₱ cent. to 5 ₱ cent. per annum. It was expected that the shipments of Gold by the steamer to-day of $1,250,000, would have been made to affect the rate for demand Exchange on London, in place of which the Bills made against these shipments were offered to-day at 110⅛ ₱ cent., together with Bills of the same credit drawn against the recent negotiation for the New-York Central Mortgage, amounting for the packets of this week to £150,000 or $750,000. The sales of Gold left off 115⅝@115¾, and Sight Exchange on London 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. The 60-days' rate is firm at 109½ ₱ cent.

It is no secret on the Street that most of the present shipments of Gold Coin are forced by a resort on the part of the busy young clique in the Gold Room to the trickery often resorted to in years past, when the market was more sensitive to the export of Gold, *of paying the Bankers to ship the Gold* under guarantee against loss, or of a trifling profit. The process really amounts to a shipment for account of these speculators, who pay the Bankers a given full rate for the Bills drawn by express understanding against the Gold, and then resell the Bills in the open market at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The difference is expected to be more than made up *by the effect of the shipments* in the Gold Room. Thus far the manipulations of yesterday have not been successfully turned to an advance in price. The truth is that if the present export were less forced, or the result, as it might not unreasonably be, of the heavy Gold Coupon collections in July for European account, the movement would be a healthy one and acceptable to trade and financial affairs, while it would be productive of good for American credits abroad, and all without creating the slightest ripple of distrust as to the future premium on Gold, and less, if possible, as to the ample supply in the Treasury. The latter now holds $81,000,000. The export in July and August of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 would not in some respects be unwelcome, nor would it reduce the total below the point at which it stood, for some time, last Winter, before the Spring rise to 118½@119 in Gold was engineered, and failed to the discomfiture of the speculators or the present combination, from the wreck of its predecessor, was attempted.

The million of dollars Treasury Gold offered to-day was bid for to the extent of $2,703,600, and $950,000 was awarded to one of the leaders of the new *Bull* combination in the Gold Room at 115.67⅝ ₱ cent., and the other $50,000 at 115,72 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds again showed great strength, and the remarkable feature of the market is, that the Registered Stocks, which are not available for remittance abroad, are quite as firm in price, and the demand as strong, as the Coupon Bonds. The Railroad Bonds, especially the Pacific issues, were firm in prices, under a fair demand at the Exchange Board.

At the Stock Exchange the Share speculation was less *Bullish* than yesterday, and some inclination was shown through the forenoon either to realize on the advance in prices made early in the week, or else to *Bear* the market. No doubt something of both influences had to do with the reaction against the Railroads, which, however, proved but temporary, as the whole market left off firm again at 3 o'clock. The Western Telegraph was conspicuously firm throughout the day.

There was no change in the cheap rates for Money. The action of the Bank of England this morning and the Cable advices from the Continent are regarded as significant of cheap Money on the other side for some months to come. The rates, here, for carrying over Stocks to-day were 4@5 ₱ cent., and for carrying over Gold, 4 ₱ cent. per annum.

Closing Quotations—JULY 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118½	118⅜
American Gold	115⅝	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅞	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Pacific Mail	37¼	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅝	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅝	39½
Western Union Telegraph	85⅛	85¼
Erie	61⅞	61½
Union Pacific	28¾	27⅞
Lake Shore	96¼	*91⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	29¼	28¾
Toledo and Wabash	70¾	70
Harlem	129	128½

*Ex-dividend

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

Gold receipts	$802,980 36
Gold payments	569,529 14
Gold balance	39,347,635 07
Currency receipts	493,801 49
Currency payments	1,035,611 00
Currency balance	24,434,532 94
Customs	430,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	122
Manhattan	154	Metropolitan	132
Merchants'	119½	Nassau	104
Union	135	Shoe and Leather	146½
City	255	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	96	Continental	80
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	108
Fulton	140	New-York County	200
Mechanics&Traders	132	Import'rs & Trad'rs	185
Merchants' Ex	80	Park	145½
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	115½
Commerce	113½	Ninth National	102½
Mercantile	132	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	75
Bank of the Republic	109	German-American	102
Bank of N. America	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 10.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	
City 6s, new	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	121¼	121½
Pennsylvania Central	108¾	109
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39⅛	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	

The following report of the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway during the first week in July, compared with last year, is obtained from the office of the company here:

1873	$196,700 00
1872	120,487 00
Increase	$76,213 00

The Safeguard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The old Bank of Savings, in Bleecker-street, will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend to Depositors under $500 of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.*, and to larger Depositors *Two ₱ cent.*, July 21.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber** regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company,** enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds,** buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at 90 "flat," for sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	41	Hides, No.	1,701
Copper, bbls	26	Hides, bdls	175
Copper, cakes	284	Leather, sides	1,760
Cotton, bales	526	Oil-cake, pkgs	571
Dried Fruit, pkgs	8	Butter, pkgs	4,154
Eggs, bbls	1,227	Cheese, pkgs	12,923
Flour, bbls	4,284	Tallow, pkgs	191
Meal, bbls	1,625	Stearine, pkgs	50
Meal, bags	120	Beef, pkgs	209
Wheat, bushels	152,978	Pork, pkgs	295
Corn, bushels	82,289	Cut-meats, pkgs	327
Oats, bushels	46,275	Lard, tcs	485
Rye, bushels	20,500	Tobacco, hhds	1,097
Malt, bushels	625	Tobacco, pkgs	171
Beans, bbls	170	Wool, bales	258
Hemp, bales	20	Whisky, bbls	245

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—58 bales Leather, 6 cases Grindstones, 13 cases Cottons, 7,077 boxes Cheese, 486 pkgs. Tobacco, 185 hhds. Tobacco, 352 bales Cotton.

By the bark Vittoria, for Penarth—23,367 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Carbone, for Gloucester—32,960 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Atalanta, for Bremen—3,644 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig J. H. Lane, for Stettin—2,451 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—129 cases Sugars, 34 boxes Spokes, 15,440 bushels Wheat, 15 kegs Caviar, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 312 cases Tobacco, 266 boxes Meats, 592 boxes Cheese, 76 boxes Bacon, 50 hhds. Tallow, 86 bales Sarsaparilla, 1,062 rolls Leather, 841 Hides, 90 boxes Clocks, 900 Oars, 50 Handspikes, 35 bbls. Coffee, 100 cases Sewing-machines, 345 bbls. Apples.

BEES-WAX—Has been in slack request, with Yellow quoted nominally at 33c.@34½c. ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—Trade has been comparatively tame, with an ample supply available of most descriptions, within the range of our quotations. Jersey ranging from $6 50@$7 afloat, and $8 50@$9 delivered; North River, $7@$7 50 afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9 afloat, and $10@$11 delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5 afloat, and $6 50@$7 delivered; Croton, $14@$17 afloat, and $17@$20 delivered, and Philadelphia, $28@$30 afloat.

CANDLES—There has been a very slow call noted for most kinds of stock since our last, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been moderately active at unchanged prices; sales embrace 2,983 bags, per Sportsman, and 883 bags per Merrimac, on private terms. Of Maracaibo 1,784 bags on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17⅞c.@19⅞c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold. Of Maracaibo, 428 bags sold at 20c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds dull.

The stock in first hands in New-York on July 10 was 70,291 bags; at Baltimore, 32,602 bags; at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags; at Galveston, 7,000 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 6,500 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 22,600 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 142,993 bags; total stock, (other than Rio,) 27,496 bags and 14,570 mats Java, in first hands. Sales for the week of other than Rio, part previously reported, embrace 2,842 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, mostly sold before arrival, at 19½c.@20c.; 1,372 bags Costa Rica, 288 bags Savanilla, 192 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range.

COTTON—Has been very dull and irregular for early deliveries, with sales reported, since our last, of 517 bales, of which 227 bales last evening, and including 299 bales to spinners, and 218 bales on speculation, on the basis of the annexed quotations, Ordinary quoted at 14c.; Good Ordinary at 17¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary at 18¾c.; Low Middling at 19¾c.; Middling at 20¾c.; Good Middling at 22¾c. For forward deliveries prices are ¼c. lower, with a moderate business; sales since our last, 16,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales last evening, including July contracts at 20 5-16c.@20¼c. for July; 20⅛c.@19⅞c. for August; 18½c.@18⅜c. for September; 17⅞c.@17 13-16c. for October. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,278 bales, and thus far this week, 12,480 bales, against 11,413 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,509,576 bales, against 2,881,330 bales same time last year. The receipts at this port to-day were 526 bales, including 112 bales from Baltimore, 414 per rail.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Business shows but little animation in any line. Holders, however, are generally quite confident in their views, and not disposed to press supplies on the market.

EARTHENWARE—There has been a very dull market noted for most kinds of stock, with values quoted more or less nominal, the advantage having been decidedly in favor of purchasers, who have shown no disposition to operate to any considerable extent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been quite a brisk trade in State and Western Flour, particularly in the medium grades, with prices 10c.@15c. higher, closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,700 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 30@$4 35, chiefly at $3 50@$4 25, the latter for very choice; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 60, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl	$3 30@$4 35
Sour Flour	3 45@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 60
Extra State	6 20@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 45@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@ 10 35
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@ 10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted a shade firmer, with a good inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,020 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 35@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....California Flour in fair demand, with fair to very fancy Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50, ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in steady, fair demand at $4@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been held firmly at from $3 15@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorio, and $3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 225 bbls....Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s....Oatmeal quiet within the range of from $6 65@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change in price; the inquiry for export and home use was quite moderate; holders are not disposed to realize and offer stock sparingly, market closing scarcely so firm; sales of 117,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25; Rejected Spring, $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 Spring, $1 38; No. 2 Chicago, $1 41; Northwest Spring, $1 42@$1 43½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 50; Amber, Illinois and No. 1 Iowa, $1 52; No. 1 Sheboygan, $1 55@$1 58; Winter Red Ohio, $1 70; White Michigan, $1 70; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth to arrive next week, $1 51. Rye dull; very limited export inquiry; 4,000 bushels Western, 79c. Barley dull, unchanged. Barley-malt quiet, unchanged; 1,600 bushels prime Western, $1 40 on short time. Corn has been in light supply and with a moderate export and home trade demand; market prices are one cent higher; 118,000 bushels; 55c.@56c., steamer, Western mixed; 57c.@60c., rail; 58c.@59c. Kiln-dried; 50c.@52c. Heated; 66c.@68c. White Western. Oats have been a shade firmer and fairly active; 93,000 bushels; 44c.@44½c. New Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. White Western; 43c.@44c. for Black Western.

HARDWARE—Attracts but little attention at present, and quotations are yet irregular.

HEMP, &c.—Sales are reported of 800 bales Jute on private terms, understood at 3c., 90 days; and small lots of Jute Butts at 1⅞c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been ruling firmer under light supplies. We quote: Prime Bale Hay at $30@$33; good Hay, $22@25; good Shipping, $18@$19; common Shipping, $12@$14; Long Rye Straw, $18@$19; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $12@$13 ₱ ton. The week's receipts of Hay have been confined to 22,250 bales.

HOPS—Brewers still refuse to purchase more than sufficient stock to carry them along from day to day, and prices are to some extent nominal, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted about steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, with prices unsettled; sales of New-Orleans at 85c. for fancy; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@36c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There is an easier tone to the market for Spirits Turpentine, with a dull trade. Merchantable order quoted at 44½c. Sales are 100 bbls. shipping order at 45c.; 150 bbls. Merchantable, in lots, at 45c. Last evening 100 bbls. sold at 44½c. Resins—The supply of Strained is limited, and with a better demand, prices are more firmly held. We quote at $2 80@$2 85 for common, and $2 90@$2 95 for good. Sales are 500 bbls. on private terms; 500 bbls. common at $2 80; 77 bbls. good at $2 95; a cargo to arrive, (3,000 bbls.,) on private terms, cost and freight; 200 bbls. common at $2 85; 1,000 bbls. good at $3. The fine grades are in moderate demand at steady figures. Sales are 60 bbls. Pale at $4; 47 bbls. fine at $3 75; 50 bbls. Extra Pale at $5; 700 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25; 100 bbls. fine Pale at $4 75; 70 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25.

LEATHER—There has been a very moderate call noted for supplies, especially for the less desirable grades, which have been accumulating gradually, giving buyers the advantage as to values on such qualities. On the finer grades of stock, holders have been comparatively firm in their views, and somewhat reserved in their offerings of goods. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@41c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 41c.@43c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ₱ ℔.

NAILS—The dealings in this line have been comparatively limited, on the basis of the recent reduction in prices.

Cut, 10d.@60d. ₱ 100 ℔s	$..@$4 75	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$..@$5 00
Cut, 8d.@9d.	..@ 5 00	Clinch	6 25@ 6 75
Cut, 6d.@7d.	..@ 5 25	Finishing	5 25@ 6 75
Cut, 4d.@5d.	..@ 5 50	Copper Nails	..@ 45
Cut, 3d.	..@ 6 25	Yellow Metal	27@ 30
Cut, 2d.@3d.	..@ 7 00		

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet, with City (from East India seed) quoted at $36 50@$37, gold, and Western at $39, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market has been ruling very quiet, business being checked by scarcity of ocean freight room. Sales embrace 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 7⅝c., and 5,000 bbls., for October, at 8c. Refined has been quiet and firm at 17⅞c.@18c., with 1,200 bbls. sold at the latter price. Cases have been quiet at 23c. In Philadelphia, there is scarcely any Refined offering for this month's delivery. For later months 18c. is quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled and rather weak; Mess quoted at $17 50 for July and August, with sales of 200 bbls. at $17 37½, cash; 150 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75; Eastern Prime, $14; Western Prime Mess, $16@$17 50. Dressed Hogs have been firmer; quoted at 6½c.@7⅜c. Cut Meats have been quiet but firm; sales, 50 tcs. Sugar-pickled Hams, 14 ℔s., at 13⅝c.; 20,000 ℔s. Rib Bellies, 10½ to 11 ℔s., on private terms; 50 bbls. Backs on private terms; 1,300 loose City-pickled Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; 800 loose City Hams, 13c.@13¾c.; 1,200 loose City-smoked Hams, 15c.@16c.; 1,000 loose City-smoked Shoulders, 10c. Lard has been quiet and about steadily held; sales embrace 750 tcs. contract Western, for July, at 9 1-16c., closing at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 250 tcs. for August at 9⅛c., closing at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.; 1,250 tcs. for September, 9 5-16c.; 200 tcs. new, on spot, 8½c.@8⅝c., and 526 tcs. City at 8½c.@8⅝c., mainly at the inside price. Stearine has been ruling firm, with 200 tcs. choice Western sold at 9½c.; 22 tcs. on private terms, and 5,000 ℔s. choice City, in hhds., 9½c.; Middles have been quiet, with sales of 50 bbls. Western long clear, 8¾c.@9c., and 40 bbls. short-clear, 9¼c....Beef has been dull since our last—quoted at from $7 75@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef quoted at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess; Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands....The finer grades of Butter have ruled firm; other kinds weak. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@21c. for Western; 22c.@25c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in good demand from shippers; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@13c., chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 6c.@12½c.; Western product at from 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been dull within the range of from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—No further business in Linseed. Other kinds dull. Clover quoted from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ ℔. for common to choice; Rough Flax from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—There has been an unusually tame movement noted in most kinds of stock within the previous nominal range as to prices. Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.@57½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.@60c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@35c., currency, ₱ ℔. And Tampico Goat at 47c.@48c.; Matamoras, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been advanced ⅛c. in refining Muscovado stock, with a good demand; Sales have been reported of 1,900 hhds., fully fair Refining, at 7⅞c.; 135 hhds. good to prime at 8c.; 200 hhds. Common, 6c.@7½c.; 108 hhds. Centrifugal, 8¾c., and 18 hhds. Demerara at 10c., with further sales rumored, said to include 1,500 hhds. Fair refining Cuba quoted firm at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9⅞c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Crushed at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10⅛, and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅝.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock, July 1, 1873	101,183	56,208	232,338	8,898
Receipts since July 1	17,845	8,506		1,573
Total	119,028	64,714	232,338	10,471
Sales since July 1	10,874	6,972		
Stock, July 10, 1873	108,154	57,742	232,338	10,471
Stock, July 11, 1872	104,736	35,364	71,900	5,066
Stock, July 13, 1871	91,328	86,826	255,125	11,554
Stock, July 14, 1870	102,785	111,712	376,233	1,947

TALLOW—There has been a very dull market at 8 7-16c.@8½ for prime City. Sales of 100 bbls. at 8⅛c.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand at strong prices; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. at 93c., and 50 bbls., bought over, next week, 93½c.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very fair inquiry for tonnage; but there has been a limited amount of tonnage offerings, and the day's business has been very light, with strong rates ruling. To Liverpool, by steam, 155 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d.; and by sail, 22,500 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ standard bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d.; 5,000 Staves, at 60s....To London, by steam, 37,500 bushels Grain, for shipment 5th of August, at 13d. ₱ standard bushel, and by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d., 1,000 bbls. do. at 4s....To Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 75s....To Antwerp, by sail, 4,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....The only charter we heard of was, a British brig, hence to Trieste, 2,800 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 328 bales; gross 579 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,640 bales, sales, 93 bales; last evening, 700 bales; stock, 45,932 bales. In the receipts are included one bale of new Cotton, the first of the season, from Texas.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 18½c.; good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 138 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,191 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,741 bales.

MOBILE, July 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 87c.; exports, coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 13,402 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 122 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 17,941 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton very bare; Middling, 18¼c. Net Receipts—126 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 6,515 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced 1 ₱ cent., and is now 5 ₱ cent. United States 10-40 Bonds, 90½. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅞.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £238,000 during the past week. Erie Railway Shares, 48¼.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅜.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 10—P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 43,000,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 56f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in August and September, at 8⅝d. Cheese, 60s. 6d. Tallow, 40s. 9d.

1:30 P. M.—Sales of Cotton, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in September and October, at 8⅞d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is inactive. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, July 10—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—29, Rowe vs. The Central Park Hotel Company; 42, Rannill vs. Diggles et al.; 69, Custis vs. The New-Haven and Middleton Railroad Company; 94, Williamson vs. Mason; 97, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth et al.; 161, Verwael et al. vs. Hovey; 176, In the matter, &c., of Chesterman; 186, Custis vs. Sands et al.; 193, McNamarra vs. Betts; 199, Fox vs. Marsh et al.; 204, Balmer vs. Low; 206, Continental National Bank vs. Lynch et al.; 207, Kimball vs. Fulmar; 208, Polhaus vs. Polhaus; 209, Haydens vs. Knowlton; 214, Racss vs. Cornell, Jr.; 215, Frost vs. Van Loon et al.; 216, Spears vs. The Mayor, &c.; 217, In the matter, &c., of Florence; 221, Van Dyke vs. Pluger et al.; 224, Mapleadon vs. Dobvenivenee; 228, Van Buren vs. Strong; 227, Same vs. Same; 228, Rogers vs. Gould; 230, In the matter, &c., of Lester; 231, In the matter, &c., of Burkhalter; 232, In the matter, &c., of Boyle; 234, In the matter, &c., of Kruse; 236, Harpsard vs. Bishop; 237, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 238, In the matter, &c., of Norwood; 239, In the matter, &c., of Lyons; 240, In the matter, &c., of Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., of McMurray. Call to 242, In the matter, &c., of Kirchner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Jas. Fitzpatrick and John Lynn, robbery; Thomas Bernard, robbery; William Martin, rape; James McNamara, felonious assault and battery; John Morrissey, (two cases,) felonious assault and battery; John Sharkey, felonious assault and battery; Bernard Gillooly, felonious assault and battery; Catharine Clark, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Martin May, alias John Kuhn, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Cummings, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Limerick, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; William H. Chasey, grand larceny; John Russell, (two cases,) grand larceny from the person; John Russell, petit larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

By Judge Daniels.

Hill vs. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; leave to amend answer as proposed in notice and proposed answer given on payment of $10, costs of opposing motion.

By Judge Ingraham.

Goodchild vs. Matthews; order settled and filed in the Clerk's office.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Grant vs. Hubbell et al.; order settled—should be engrossed for signature.

Levy et al. vs. Bowns et al.; motion for leave to serve. Supplemental answer granted on plaintiff's costs of the action, except for proceedings before notice of trial, with $10 costs of opposing motion.

Goets vs. Goets; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

James vs. Norwood; order striking out portions of complaint.

By Judge Curtis.

Olin vs. Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank et al.; judgment signed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Ingraham and Judge Brady.

Pusey vs. The New-Jersey West-line Railroad Company; judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Ormsby vs. The People, &c.; judgment affirmed.

Welsh vs. Jay Cooke et al.; order affirmed with costs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a local and order trade. Wheat steady early, dull and declining at close; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 15½, spot; $1 14½ seller July; $1 12¾, seller August; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 05¾; Rejected, 88c.@89c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed sold at 37¼c.@38c., spot; 38⅝c.@39¼c., seller August; 40c.@40⅝c., seller September, all closing at the inside figures; Rejected steady at 35c. Oats steady at 29¼c.@29½c., cash, or seller July; 29¼c. seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26½c. Rye dull and unchanged at 50c. for No. 2. Barley nominal but held firmer; 60c. bid for No. 2 Fall; 65c. asked; Pork quiet, but firm at $15 80@$15 85 on spot; held at $16, seller August; Lard firmer, scarce and higher at $8 15@$8 20, cash; $8 30@$8 35 seller August; Bulk Meats in good demand; held ⅛c. higher; sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c.; short-rib Middles, 8⅞c.@9c. on spot; August delivery about ⅛c. above spot; Bacon quiet and unchanged; Hams, in pickle, firm at 10c.@12½c., according to weight; Whisky firm at 88½c. Freights quiet and unchanged; Receipts, 6,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 112,000 bushels Corn; and 72,000 bushels Oats; shipments, 5,000 bbls. Flour; 111,000 bushels Wheat; 206,000 bushels Corn; 57,000 bushels Oats; and 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Lake and Rail Imports—6,580 bbls. Flour, 164,207 bushels Wheat, 241,027 bushels Corn, 110,500 bushels Oats, 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—180,775 bushels Wheat, 188,047 bushels Corn, 53,454 bushels Oats, 33,750 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—400 bushels Wheat, 13,303 bushels Corn, 89,508 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c., and Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7 25; Bakers, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat dull; sales in small lots of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 41; quoted Duluth No. 1 do. at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 1 do., $1 41; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 34; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 31; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn quiet; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 46c.; 6,000 bushels per sample at 44c.; 1,000 bushels choice No. 2 at 47c. Oats steady; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 38c. Barley firm at 95c.@98c. for Canada; 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady at $1 15@$1 20 for prime Winter Western, and $1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of $1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in better demand, and the market unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 90; 18,000 bushels prime do. at $1 87½; 11,500 bushels fair do. at $1 75@$1 79; one car Extra White Michigan at $2; 1,500 bushels do. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 44. Corn firm; sales of 5,000 bushels High Mixed at 58c.; 2,000 bushels Low Mixed at 54c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois to arrive at 53c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by lake—4,400 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Malt, 1,806,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—150,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$9 25; do. Family, $9 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn active and firm for Southern; White Southern, 85c.; Yellow do., 62c.; Mixed Western dull at 58½c.@58¾c. Oats quiet, but firm; Southern, 55c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 53c.@54c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork quiet, but firm, at $17. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; no stock offering; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon firmer and higher; no stock offering; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Flour in fair demand and steady; Extra Family, $5 50@$5 75; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8. Wheat nominal; offerings limited; new, on arrival, $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm; held at 60c., sacked. Oats in fair demand and firm at 43c.@44c., sacked. Rye steady at 65c.@67c., on arrival; business small. Barley quiet; No. 1 Fall, 85c.@90c. Pork advanced; sales at $17. Bacon in fair demand and firmer; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c., packed. Hams steady; plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured and fancy advanced to 14½c.@15½c., packed. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c., all loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard steady; sales, 450 tcs. prime Leaf at 9c.@9¼c.; Keg held at 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small orders ½c.@¼c. higher.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Petroleum—Business small; quotations lower; Crude, 12¾c.; Refined, 17⅞c.@18c. for July, August, September, and October. Coffee unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Sugar—Cuba, 7⅞c.@7⅞c. Flaxseed—Demand active; prices advanced at $2 20@$2 25. Clover-seed and Timothy dull and unchanged. Flour very dull and quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; Extra, $5@$5 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7 50@$8 25. Rye Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 62@$1 65; Amber, $1 65@$1 68; White, $1 70; No. 2 Spring, $1 35. Corn—Demand good at full prices; Yellow at 56c.@57c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@56c.; Heated, 35c.@45c. Oats—White, 45c.@46c.; Mixed, 40c.@42c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky dull at 92½c. Western Rye, 68c.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 50. Corn in good demand at 37c. for No. 2 mixed cash; 38c.@40c. seller August; 42c.@44c. for sacked. Oats active and higher at 29½c.@29½c. for No. 2, cash and seller July; 29c. seller August; 38c.@40c. for sacked. Barley—No market. Rye firm at 62c. for No. 2. Whiskey dull at 88c. Pork firm at $16 50 for fancy. Dry-salted meats firmer and higher; loose Shoulders sold at 7¼c. Bacon strong and wanted at 8½c.@8¾c. for shoulders; 10c.@10¼c. for clear ribs and clear sides. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 30. Cattle steady at $4 50@$5 75 for prime to choice. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats; and 12,000 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour in good demand. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 49½@$1 50; July, $1 49½; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 51; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 61@$1 62½. Corn steady; High Mixed, spot, 44c.; August, 44½c.; September, 46c.; Low Mixed, 42½c.; no grade, 40c. Damaged, 32½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 39c.; No. 2, 35c. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour in good demand at $5 90@$6 50. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 16¼; No. 2, $1 13⅞, cash; seller July, $1 19⅛; seller August, $1 16⅞. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29½c. for No. 2. Corn firm, and in fair demand at 27⅞c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 62½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 75c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 125,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, and 203,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat firm; offerings light; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 45. Corn firm at 50c. Rye steady at 70c. Oats firm at 35c.@45c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions strong. Pork firm; generally held $17. Lard nominally unchanged; offerings light. Bulk Meats strong; sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky steady at 89c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Corn—Mixed, 56c.@57c.; Yellow, 58c.; White very scarce at 60c.; other articles dull and unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 128¾; New-York sight, ⅝ premium. Gold, 115¼. The first bale of new Cotton was received to-day from Brownsville, Texas. It was classified strictly good, and a good staple. It goes by express to New-York.

DETROIT, July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 85 bid; No. 1 White, $1 75; Amber Michigan, $1 48@$1 48½. Corn steady at 45c. Oats in good demand; State, 38c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Flour steady. Corn in fair demand and firm at 54c.@55c. Oats firm at 40c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $17 25.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 55; No. 2, $1 41. Corn firm at 46c.@47c. Oats steady at 41c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The only sale of Grain to-day for which the price was publicly given was 1 car of Western Oats at 31c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Cattle—The receipts today were 323 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,443 head, or 379 cars, against 530 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices. There was but little stock in the yards for sale. About 550 head were disposed of; sales of 374 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,076 ℔s. to 1,486 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 30; 14 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,021 ℔s., at $4 35; 39 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,029 ℔s. to 1,116 ℔s., at $4 87½@$5 12½; 67 head Kansas Steers, averaging 1,213 ℔s., at $5 87½; 52 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,162 ℔s. to 1,291 ℔s., at $5 60@$5 80. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at yesterday's prices. Sales of 1,750 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 ℔s. to 63 ℔s., at $7 12½@$7 75; 396 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 82 ℔s. to 88 ℔s., at $4 75@$5; 119 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 119 ℔s. to 143 ℔s., at $4 50@$5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,300 head, against 16,500 head for the same time last week. The market was flat and most of the receipts were shipped East in first hands, about five or six loads of heavy Hogs remaining in the yards unsold. Prices were nominal, ranging from $4 65@$4 75. Light Hogs are what the market requires at this season.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Cattle—Receipts thus far this week, 298 cars, against 374 cars for the same time last week; the average offerings are better than last week; business thus far is light, and the market is dull, but still an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔. is obtained; there are but few Milch Cows in the market, and most of them were sold at from $35@$65. Sheep and Lambs—Market active at $4@$5 75 for Sheep and $7@$10 75 for Lambs.

A CHILD RESTORED TO ITS FATHER.

In the proceeding of Frederico Roxo to obtain possession of his child, who had been carried to this City from Rio Janeiro by her mother, the latter making no return to the writ of habeas corpus yesterday, Judge Daniels made an order restoring the child to her father. The little one, who is about three years old, was in court and seemed well pleased with the result, if the caresses bestowed on her father be a true index of her feelings on the subject.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

San Francisco papers of the 1st inst. publish a telegram from Salinas, Cal., giving the following strange and almost incredible story: "Some days ago two men—one whose name is Larques, and the other whose name is unknown—visited the ranch of Jesus Otila, at the Arroya Seco, forty miles from here, and seized and bound Otila and his wife, and with small pinchers tore from their fingers the finger-nails to make them disclose the whereabouts of a large sum of money which Otila was supposed to possess. Their efforts to make them reveal the secret were unsuccessful, and in spite of the torture they remained silent. The robbers then commenced a search for the money, and found a package of gold notes, but, not knowing what they were, left them behind. The would-be robbers are believed to be members of a gang of thieves and highwaymen infesting the San Joaquin and the lower country, whose depredations were at one time quite frequent. Of late nothing has been heard of them until this occurrence."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Secretary DELANO has ordered a prompt investigation concerning the massacre of Indians at Rawlings Springs. The Governor of Wyoming Territory, who has been appointed one of the investigating committee, had sent a dispatch requesting an investigation as necessary for the safety of the whites. The inquiry ought to be made as rapidly as possible, and if the case is as bad as reported, an example should be made of the offenders. If we are to allow the Indians any liberty at all, and to hold them to any responsibility, the first step is plainly to teach them that their lives and property will be protected just as white men's are. Luckily the Government has not, in this case, to await the tedious movements of State officials, as it has in Texas, for instance.

Gen. BUTLER has not taken much profit from his Framingham temperance speech. The single insignificant fact that he dodged a temperance pledge from an enthusiastic zealot in the crowd, which the meeting had already voted to present to him, tells against him greatly with the temperance men. The General's plan was worthy of him. He meant to win the temperance vote by favoring a sweeping enforcement of the law, and to win the "liquor vote" by the fact that a sweeping enforcement of the law would make it so unpopular that it would be repealed. Moreover, he depended, with a show of sense, on the "general fitness of things" to keep all the liquor vote. But, perhaps the severest blow to the General's plans is, that his speech has been voted intolerably dull.

Among the statesmen, budding or blighted, who used the "Fourth" as an occasion for popular instruction was the great Liberal of Illinois, ex-Gov. PALMER. He occupied three-fourths of an hour in saying that the American people had abandoned the practice of self-government, and fifteen minutes in telling all he knew about the railroad question. Mr. PALMER's wisdom on the latter topic is principally remarkable in that it is opposed to the wisdom of everybody else. He told his hearers that none of the remedies for railway oppression proposed by "professional reformers" were worth anything, but his own remedy it would be difficult to define. In a general way, it seems to consist in cutting down profits on watered stocks. This is well, if only some practical way had been discovered to ascertain exactly what proportion of the railway stocks are water. But when a great man has kindly pointed out that everybody else is wrong, perhaps that is as much evidence as we ought to ask for that he is himself right. In Gov. PALMER's case, it is, at any rate, all the evidence we are likely to get.

A rather clumsy attempt to "bull" the peach market was made by the peach-growers at their meeting at Dover, Del., on Tuesday. In June last they estimated the coming crop for railroad shipment North at 2,237,000 baskets; but some of the young peaches having since then fallen from the trees, they have cut down this estimate to less than 1,000,000, which even the Delaware papers think is too great a change. The general public will be of the same mind, especially when it is remembered that the crop is usually larger than the estimate, and that the excess last year was 500,000 baskets. The peach crop, from present prospects, will be ample, and these efforts to put up prices in advance of the season will not be attended with much success.

Some curious reflections are suggested by the discovery just made at the Treasury Department, that all "bulky" packages can be sent from one point to another at one-half the cost of sending them by mail. The department is now acting on this discovery. Our mails are carried at rates proportioned to their weight, and the railroad companies have always insisted that the business was only moderately profitable. The making up of the mails, and the delivery of them at the roads, are, of course, attended to by the Government, presumably with as little force as is necessary for the work. Yet the express companies can take the largest and most readily handled portion of the mail matter, collect it, carry it, and deliver it for one-half what it would cost to send it by mail. Further comment would seem to be unnecessary.

Much good can be done by the Young Men's Christian Associations if they undertake in earnest the task of suppressing obscene publications—a matter discussed at their convention at Poughkeepsie yesterday. As good a point to begin at as any, is the railways. Hardly a train leaves New-York on which passengers are not insulted by the offer for sale of papers, generally illustrated, of more or less disgusting degrees of indecency. The regulation of this matter is entirely in the hands of the managers of the railroads. The profits to the companies must be very insignificant. The annoyance to respectable people is very great, and the moral injury to the community when these papers fall into the hands of the young, is, to say the least, considerable. If the associations bring to bear the influence of their members in a judicious and energetic manner, it is hardly possible that they could not put a stop to this nuisance.

In reducing salaries in the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday, the Police Commissioners acted for the public interest, but for the transfers of Police Captains made, they cannot be commended. The Twenty-ninth Precinct being the largest and most important in the City, should have the most capable Captain in the force. This is something it has never had, and in making the change they did yesterday the Commissioners went from bad to worse. It is impossible to imagine upon what reasons transfers of Police Captains, as a general thing, are based. Political considerations are believed to have much to do with them, and they should not be entertained at all.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-YORK.

Indifference to public affairs is rarely excusable, and the apathy which prevails in reference to the next election in New-York is not without its perils. Professional politicians are at work laying their plans for nominations, and they will be successful in proportion as they are left free to arrange matters to their liking. Having been exhausted by the protracted and bitter contest of last year, it is not surprising that the people have not yet displayed much interest in the elections to occur next Fall; and there is, moreover, a general impression that as only minor offices are to be filled, the matter is of little consequence. This impression prevails only because the subject has not received the attention it deserves. This is, to be sure, what is known as an "off year" in politics, but the decision to be given at the polls in November next is, nevertheless, of serious consequence, as a mere enumeration of the offices to be filled should be sufficient to show.

The State officers whose terms expire with the present year, and whose successors must be elected in November are G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State; NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller; THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer; FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General; WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, State Engineer; JOHN D. FAY, Canal Commissioner, and SOLOMON SCHEU, Prison Inspector. These positions are not only in themselves of great importance in the administration of the affairs of the State, but the persons filling them are *ex-officio* members of the Canal Board, Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and Commissioners of the Land Office, being in each case the majority, and, of course, having control of these important interests. All these officers, except the two last, were elected on the Republican ticket in 1871; and while at least one of them was afflicted last year with the disease of "Liberalism," they have been faithful and competent public officers. Gen. BARLOW and Mr. HOPKINS have shown very great efficiency, and we can ill afford to have their places filled by inferior men.

It is clear that the State officers to be elected should be chosen with great care, and the Republicans should not by their lethargy allow a "slate" to be made up of unworthy men. But these officers are not by any means the only, nor even the most important, officials to be elected. We must this Fall choose an entirely new Legislature, and no duty devolving upon the people is more important than this. Upon the Legislature rest to a great extent the prosperity and good name of the State. In choosing the next Legislature, care should be taken to select as members none but men of tested itegrity, and the more we have who combine with this quality practical experience in public affairs, the better it will be. The next Legislature must act upon some important matters, among which are the constitutional amendments which are so essential to the best interests of the State that the people should vote for no one who is known to be opposed to them. Aside from this duty, the State Senate to be chosen next Fall, at its second session, will be called upon to take part in the election of a United States Senator in place of REUBEN E. FENTON, who is, happily, soon to retire to that disgraced obscurity he has done so much to deserve. The Republicans should omit no effort to secure a working majority of the Senate, and they should especially spare no pains to select good men. In making up both the Senate and Assembly the safe rule to follow is to take as candidates only those who are not anxious to be such; the more a man wants this trust, and the harder he works to get it, the less, as a general thing, he is fitted for it.

Aside from these issues general to the State, the people of this county will be called upon, in addition, to elect two Supreme Court and two Superior Court Judges to succeed Judges INGRAHAM, FANCHER, BARBOUR, and MONELL, a Sheriff in place of BRENNAN, a County Clerk in place of LOEW, three Coroners, and one Alderman. These are all positions of great consequence to the people, and as the politicians are already at work parceling them out among themselves, the people should begin to take some interest in the matter. As BRENNAN is prohibited by the Constitution from succeeding himself, there is sure to be a change for the better in the Sheriff's office, and attention should be directed more especially to securing proper incumbents for the Judgeships about to fall vacant. We hope to see the struggle for these places removed entirely from the political arena, and to be conducted solely with reference to securing the best men. Since its purification by the reform movement, the Bench of New-York has attained a wide celebrity for its purity and ability, and nothing should be done by which the danger of tarnishing its good name will be incurred. For the minor political places, we presume, there will be the usual scramble; but we earnestly advise the Republicans to secure proper candidates for the Senate and Assembly in the City districts, whatever other duty they may neglect.

The Tammany Democracy are boasting that they are going to "sweep the State," but as they promise to perform that operation every year nobody is frightened by their boasts. The elections which have occurred thus far this year prove that the Republican Party is still trusted by the people, and it has done nothing in this State to forfeit popular confidence. The present State administration is admitted to be able and honest; indeed it is not too much to say that our public affairs have never been managed with more prudence, economy, and ability than by the Republicans, in whose hands they now are. Gov. DIX has especially won public confidence, and his selection for the place he honors is remembered to the credit of the Republican Party. Being thus strong in the record made by its executive officers, the party is also strong in that made by its last Legislature. In some respects this body fell below public expectation in this City, but it was in every way a vast improvement on its predecessors. The public Treasury was never more jealously guarded, and general legislation was, upon the whole, creditable. In all its material interests the State has prospered greatly under Republican control, and the people will not fail to contrast the experience of the past year with the infamy heaped upon the State when TWEED had HOFFMAN in the Executive Chamber, and HITCHMAN in the Speaker's chair. Democracy has always been of late years so expensive and disgraceful to the State, that the people are not likely to give it another lease of power. If the Republicans select unexceptionable candidates for the various offices to be filled and use the proper exertions to elect them, the Democrats will struggle in vain to recover the power which they have so shamefully abused.

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMERS.

The Philadelphia papers express themselves very well satisfied with the homeward-bound trip of "The American Steamship Company's" steamer *Pennsylvania*. The passage—about twelve days from Queenstown to the Capes of the Delaware—was, indeed, by no means a remarkably quick one; but the weather was unfavorable, and she appears, under the circumstances, to have made very fair time, especially for a vessel on her first voyage. What her speed in good weather will be, after her engines have been used enough to get into the best working order, remains to be seen. In size and proportions the *Pennsylvania* is not far from the dimensions of the *Russia* of the Cunard line, and several other well-known steamers sailing from this port. She is 355 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 32 feet 6 inches deep. The dimensions of the *Russia* are 358, 43 and 27⅓ feet. The width and depth of the *Pennsylvania* are about the same as those of the *Adriatic*, of the White Star line; but the length of the latter is much greater, being 450 feet. The *Ohio*, *Indiana*, and *Illinois*, the three other vessels which are to run on the line with the *Pennsylvania*, have all been launched; and the *Ohio*, we believe, is nearly ready for her trial trip. The four ships have all been built by the same firm, and are all of the same size and model.

It is obvious that steamers running from Liverpool to Philadelphia cannot, in point of time, compete with those running to New-York. The difference in distance gives this City an advantage of from ten to fifteen hours. In respect to cabin passengers, this is an important matter. Even those going to points beyond Philadelphia would, other things being equal, gain from seven to twelve hours by coming to New-York. In regard to steerage passengers, the additional time occupied by the voyage is certainly no attraction to the emigrant. Whether he will or will not consider the opportunity of being landed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's wharf, and politely shown the way to the cars by the company's officials, and having his baggage promptly transferred by them to those vehicles, as a compensation for the inconvenience of spending the additional time on the steamer, is a question to which we simply call attention without attempting an answer.

In the transportation of most kinds of freight, the difference in time we have mentioned is of very little account. Indeed, so far as freights between Liverpool and a great part of the West and South are concerned, this difference will, it is thought, be more than neutralized by the arrangements for transhipment in Philadelphia. These steamers, we need scarcely remind our readers, are practically one of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Freight will thus be carried, under what is practically the charge of one corporation, all the way between Liverpool and any of the places that are reached by the gigantic system of railroads which that company controls. This is looked upon as a very strong point by those interested in the Philadelphia steamers. How far they are correct in thus regarding it will soon be shown by experience. It is certain that neither pains nor expense will be spared in contriving and adopting the best and quickest method of transporting goods from the cars to the steamers, or from the steamers to the cars, and avoiding those delays which, to the owners of the goods, are not only a great inconvenience, but often the occasion of serious loss.

The four steamers of which we are speaking are an experiment. If it fail, the result will simply be the sale of the vessels. If it succeed, the enterprise will not probably be long confined to these four ships. The courage and energy that tried so costly an experiment will not be likely to falter in carrying it out if it is successful. The business to and from Europe that now goes through Philadelphia over the roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, would support a good many more than four steamers. If it should once be demonstrated that the greater part of that traffic can be sent more profitably by way of the Delaware than by any other route, means will be rapidly provided to take it by way of the Delaware. The main question which this line is testing is, not whether the present number of its steamers will pay, but whether a very much larger number will do so.

The whole subject of the transportation of our foreign trade in American vessels is one that ought to excite more attention in New-York than any other place in the United States. If the steamers of our own country can be employed for this purpose to advantage, it will not greatly redound to our credit that a city whose commerce is so small in comparison with ours as that of Philadelphia is, should be before us in finding it out. If the American flag go to Liverpool on any steamer, it should go there on steamers from New-York. No other city could run such vessels so profitably if they were successful, and none could bear the loss so well if they should fail.

A LECTURE TO A LECTURER.

It is not every lecturer who has the opportunity of printing his rhapsodies in a morning newspaper. But when it was ostentatiously announced a few days ago that Mr. WHITELAW REID was about to deliver an address at Amherst College, the few people who take an interest in such matters knew very well that the address in question would shortly make its appearance in the New-York *Tribune*. And yesterday it was there, sure enough, to the extent of three columns, large type, with an introduction by the distinguished author. We have seldom seen more big words crammed into three columns, or more school-boyish ideas, or more plagiarisms, or a more singular collection of "wind-bags." It is not wonderful that a man who could first be so silly as to write such slip-slop, and then read it publicly, should have the hardihood afterward to print it. Any decently-educated boy of fifteen would deserve to be soundly thrashed for writing his "theme" in the frothy style which Mr. WHITELAW REID appears to think is the "new and progressive" order of composition. It is a pity that earlier in his life Mr. REID was not subjected to some such wholesome discipline.

As he once before had the presumption to lecture to the members of his Profession—we believe it is called a Profession—on their Duties, so has he now undertaken to preach to the "Scholars" of the country concerning their Functions. He does this in a manner which will doubtless be eminently pleasing to every true scholar. His language is superior to that of the finest Fourth of July orator. One of his sentences makes twenty-one lines of solid print—to read it takes away one's breath worse than running up four flights of stairs. He mentions or quotes from NOAH WEBSTER and CÆSAR, THUCYDIDES and HORACE GREELEY, JOHN STUART MILL and PETROLEUM V. NASBY, HERBERT SPENCER and CORWIN, BACON and WHITELAW REID—and all by way of showing the wide range of his reading and the completeness of his education. Capital letters are plentifully strewn over his ludicrous fiddle-faddle. He talks of a fastidious Father, of the Sentimental in Politics, and of our Duty as Politicians. All foolish persons like to see their compositions studded with capital letters and italics. The rigmarole is further plentifully interlarded with weak female gush—indeed Mr. REID is worse than any Female Gusher whose works we have lately read. He is constantly crying out "thank God!"—not that he means anything by it, but because he thinks it gives his fustian an imposing air to drag in the name of the Creator. But for that he would as soon say "thank JAY GOULD," or "thank REUBEN E. FENTON"—a form of thanksgiving which would be more appropriate and less offensive.

He goes on to say that his object is to "invite the Scholar into the ward meeting or the caucus, instead of Parnassus." *Into* Parnassus? What on earth does Mr. WHITELAW REID suppose Parnassus to be—a "sample-room," or a free-lunch basement? He talks of the "*primacy* of the liberal pursuit of politics," as if an Archbishop had everything to do with it; he speaks of the Anti-slavery party as "Sentimentalists," (capital S, of course,) and sneers at them for "hunting hobbies," perhaps forgetting that HORACE GREELEY had something to do with that party; he thinks that people sometimes "*lead* themselves, and *lead*, as for fifteen years they did *lead*, their *leaders*." We doubt whether this sort of stuff will "lead" the young men of Amherst to write English. He asks the Scholar a number of easy conundrums—as, for instance, "How are you going to punish crime?" "how are you going to stop official stealing?" "how are you going to control your corporations?" &c.—but does not favor us with the solution. There is a saying that a fool may ask a question which ten wise men cannot answer, and, however that may be, it is certain that Mr. REID declines to tackle his own problems. He leaves that business to the Scholar or to the Fastidious Father. He describes a merciful Indian policy as "the quintessence of civilized, organized, Christianized, Congressional, and Presidential foolery"—a fair sample of that incongruous heaping up of words in which almost all half-illiterate persons like to indulge. Twice he tells us of the great questions "that rise, large and vague, through the mists of the near Future—though why Mists shouldn't have a capital letter as well as Future we do not know. MACAULAY's great work he pompously describes as "incursions upon English history;" he orders all Scholars, on pain of his displeasure, to oppose the Established—including, we suppose, all established laws and social usages and religious creeds. He goes on to admit that his party gathers to itself "all the extravagant and crack-brained;" a proposition which Mr. REID will find no one to dispute with him. He wishes us distinctly to understand that the Radical of the day is a red-blooded young man. Did he ever hear of a yellow or green blooded one? Finally he admits that in his "too protracted talk" he only proposed to "emphasize and extend a platitude"—a fine reason to give for reading a long and inflated lecture to a body of undergraduates—and he begs everybody to practice the duty of *fairness to antagonists*.

This is the point on which we have a word or two to say to Mr. WHITELAW REID. He is, it is said, a person actively connected with the New-York *Tribune*. He has cultivated many hatreds toward men whose names are more or less familiar to the public, and he habitually uses his journal to gratify those hatreds—a course entirely inconsistent with his own principles as laid down in a lecture on journalism with which he once favored a Benighted People. But more than this—he is given to the practice of dragging into his paper the names of the wives and children of the men whom he dislikes, merely for the sake of insulting them. During the Presidential campaign, he published a letter reflecting in a dastardly manner upon the President's daughter. On Wednesday he allowed some ragamuffin, whom he calls a correspondent, to insult that young lady afresh, because, as he alleges, she went to the Long Branch races. If she had gone to the races, it would have been no excuse for insulting her, but she was not even near the place, and Mr. REID's agents must have known that fact, if Mr. REID himself did not. Mr. WHITELAW REID has a right to assail the President, but he has no right to insult the President's daughter. American gentlemen, it is often said, never insult women, yet it is only here that women are perpetually dragged into political brawls. The act is always a base and cowardly one, no matter who commits it; it is one with which the general public cannot possibly sympathize; and a man who pretends to lecture that public on their Duties and Functions, ought to know better than to defame young girls because he happens to hate their fathers. If Mr. REID cannot write like a gentlemen, he should at least endeavor to behave like one.

KILLING NO MURDER.

With his usual air of jaunty unconcern, his bouquets and his baskets of tuberoses, the young person who lately had the incidental misfortune to send four pistol-bullets crashing through the body and brains of a father has left the Tombs for Summer quarters at Sing Sing. We are assured that "distinguished counsel" hope it will be for nothing more than Summer quarters. They think it would be a shame and sin to keep a young man of such admirable antecedents and noble instincts at hard labor very far into the Fall. To deprive of liberty so sweet a youth, to whom lovely ladies send his monogram exquisitely arranged in flowers, would be "most tolerable and not to be endured." Not to spring bills of exceptions, however, at too unseasonable a time—*after*, and not *before*, a few notable executions might be wisest—and not to outrage public opinion by beginning over-soon to worry for what is called "Gubernatorial clemency." WALWORTH is for the present ostentatiously abandoned by his astute advisers, and escorted by the officers of the law to his cell at Sing Sing.

WALWORTH may and probably does consider himself very fortunate. It was touch and go with him at one time. The surprise of a quick trial, the adroit use of unexpected material, and the personal weight of an advocate who was willing to use it in such a cause, combined in the parricide's favor. It was life or liberty, that advocate is reported after the verdict to have said, and the client may well be satisfied to get off with the sacrifice—the temporary sacrifice, as his friends think—of liberty only. Pending further movements in his behalf, the public have timely opportunity to consider whether there really is any such crime as parricide, and if so, what ought to be its punishment. Mr. O'CONOR has instructed us that there is no such crime, and consequently that there ought to be no punishment for it. This may be logical, but it is likely to prove inconvenient. It is quite true that the Romans had no distinct law against parricide. They thought, as the Athenians thought, that the deed was impossible. But when, in Rome, 172 B. C., ASTIUS killed his father, he was not found guilty of murder in the second degree, neither was he sent into "Summer quarters." On the contrary, he was first scourged, then sewed up in a sack with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea. There was no bill of exceptions in the case of ASTIUS, neither was there any appeal to "Gubernatorial clemency." The horror and execrations of the whole population of Rome were not mitigated by the reading of offensive letters sent by ASTIUS, Senior, to his wife. But then, in these 2,000 years, we have learned a trick or two, and among the rest, that of proving that a crime so atrocious and inhuman that men do not even anticipate the possibility of its perpetration, is, by that very fact, no crime at all. We may be very thankful to Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR for this new lesson in law and morals.

A NEW REMEDY.

One of the most marked and gratifying proofs of modern progress is the constant utilization of things once thought only worthless or harmful. The tireless energy of science is daily converting to man's benefit circumstances apparently the most adverse or unprofitable to man. At every touch of this wonderful magician, some ugly and venomous toad of mischance or obstruction yields up the precious jewel of usefulness it carries in its head. Instances of the sort will suggest themselves to the memory of every reader. Within a few years, coal-dust has been by a simple device changed from cumbersome rubbish into excellent fuel. The chaff which was once made a synonym for worthlessness has been found to contain the most valuable constituents of food. Virulent poisons have been made to yield the elements of health, and Londoners have been delighted to learn that their best butter is regularly manufactured from the muddy deposit of the Thames. Or, to go from the physical to the moral order, even the murderers, for whom a few years ago we could find no better use than hanging, are transfigured by legal witchery into angels and ministers of peace, who put the world under a heavy obligation by kindly consenting to be locked up for a year or two, and so enforcing with the glory of martyrdom the example of their saintly virtues.

Observing these miracles of progress, we ought to be rather pleased than surprised to learn that the ague, that bane of Western existence, has been found to be a valuable remedial agent. We knew that in certain parts of the West the disease had already been utilized in the way of gathering fruit, by sending persons about to have the "shakes" up into the apple-trees, where they might shake to a valuable purpose. But no one will deny that the Illinois gentleman, who has published the fact that the chills and fever will cure paralysis, has made a much more imposing contribution to human happiness. As usual with most really important discoveries of the sort, it came about by the merest accident. The Illinois *savant* had been paralyzed by a sun-stroke, and after exhausting all the local pharmacopœia and the physicians of the neighborhood, indulged one day in a slight attack of the ague, more, it would appear, by way of a temporary diversion from his melancholy, and because it was the custom of the country, than with any suspicion of its curative virtues. To his infinite surprise, as the chill came on, the paralysis went off, and before the attack had subsided, he had fairly chattered himself into active health.

The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated, and its value is increased by the abundance and accessibility of the new remedy. A stroke of lightning has been found sufficient to cure an obstinate palsy or an inveterate rheumatism, but unhappily the patient cannot always have a stroke of lightning at command. Chills and fever, however, the poorest may have for the asking, and often without it. Localities, therefore, which have been hitherto ignorently avoided on account of their malaria, we shall now expect to see erected into fashionable watering-places for patients afflicted with paralysis and kindred troubles. Gigantic hotels will spring up along the shores of Staten Island, or in the pleasant marshes of Westchester, and seductive advertisements, accompanied by a chemical analysis of the local malaria, and the usual certificates of distinguished divines and eminent statesmen, will set forth the superior qualities of the ague at Shaker's Springs, or Paralytic's Paradise, or Tertian Marshes. After a time the favorite brands will be bottled for home consumption, so that every man may find his Miasma with his Congress water by his bedside in the morning. When a popular swamp is exhausted, we shall have its proprietors secretly renewing it with chemical imitations. In time will appear rival claimants for the honor of the invention, and half the faculty will be lecturing on it and quarreling over it in the newspapers. It will be said that Smith, indeed, discovered accidentally that chills and fever would cure paralysis, but that it was Brown and Robinson who first studied out and applied the great principle of malariopathy.

To avert a strife so unpleasant, let us hope that our Illinois benefactor will at once publish his name, so that scientific societies may pass resolutions in his honor, and confer letters upon his name, while owners of suburban water-lots rise up and call him blessed. And if the State of Illinois does not vote him an estate of its finest swamp lands, and a monument of quinine, it will be because the State of Illinois is ungrateful beyond the privilege of republics.

THE LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that you speak with some severity of the persons employed on the Long Branch Railroad. Let me relate a little circumstance which illustrates what goes on every day, and which also tends to show the kind of treatment patiently submitted to by the public.

Last Saturday I took the way-train at Sandy Hook, which meets the 4 o'clock boat from New-York. My destination was one of the stations between Sandy Hook and "the Branch." I civilly asked the conductor how far my station was ahead, in order that I might be on the lookout for it, but he did not condescend to make me any answer. He was a person of a gloomy turn of mind, with sallow cheeks, lank hair, and scowling looks; and by way of adding to his natural attractions, he had his mouth full of tobacco. You should never speak to anybody when your mouth is full, is a nursery maxim at dinner time. Perhaps this conductor recollected it, and hence refrained from answering a civil question.

Presently he popped his head into the car and called out the name of the station for which I was bound. I hastily gathered up my traps, and with some in each hand made my way to the door. The train had not stopped, and when I reached the platform on which the conductor stood I asked him if that was the station? "Guess so," he drawled out. "Well, then, is the train going to stop?" For a moment or two he did not answer, the train running, though slowly, all the time until we were on a slight embankment. "Guess you can jump off if yer want ter," said the great man in reply to my question, and with that he disappeared. When he returned—the train having resumed full speed—I asked him if he did not think it was his duty to wait until passengers had alighted. It was not possible for any one to have jumped from a moving train with parcels in each hand. All this, however, the conductor heard in contemptuous silence, and merely expressed a quiet opinion on the general subject by squirting a quantity of tobacco juice all over the platform.

If ladies or children had been with me it would have been just the same. Every traveler on our roads knows that the conductors call out the names of stations so carelessly that it is next to impossible for strangers on the line to distinguish what they say. Many an accident occurs because the conductor will not give the passengers time to get off. I will only add that if the managers of the Long Branch line wish to teach their servants the duty of civility they have now an opportunity of doing it. I have mentioned the particular train on which one shameful instance of insolence occurred, and it cannot be very difficult to find out who was the conductor that afternoon.

Yours obediently, VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10, 1873.

LORD LYTTON'S LAST LABORS.

The death of a man of genius, and the developments to which it leads, often throw a strong light on his way of life and plan of labor. In the case of the great English novelist, who has just passed away, this is peculiarly the case. The untiring and unrelaxing industry of the author, who even in his later days, in spite of failing health, labored so unceasingly as to have left behind him two such finished works as *Kenelm Chillingly* and *The Parisians*, is something to marvel at. And now we have further tidings that another manuscript has been unearthed. A new romance, bearing the title of *Pausanias*, has been discovered in that workshop, already so full of the trophies of the busy brain and pen which death only could arrest. The name would seem to indicate that the hero of the book was that stern old Spartan whose tragic story and strange fate Lord Lytton so eloquently sketched long years ago in his fragments of old Greek history, which blend the pictorial power of the novelist with the research of the scholar. Therein he tells the story of Pausanias, that puppet in the hands of fate, who soared so high to fall so low, and whose death, as romantic as his life, came from his own old mother's hand. On that curious career Lord Lytton dwelt lingeringly then, although it was no more than an episode in his work. It would prove a curious illustration of the tendency of the *litterateur*—to return, like the lover, to his first love—if this sketch of the Spartan hero wrought out so many years ago, should now be reproduced and wrought up into a great work by the master's hand.

We shall await with much interest the verification of this statement, and trust that it is not only true, but that Lytton may not also, like his great compeers, Thackeray and Dickens, have left only a torso behind him as his latest contribution to English literature.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 71½°; 9 A. M., 77; 12 M., 80°; 3 P. M., 85°; 6 P. M., 83°; 9 P. M., 72½°; 12 P. M., 68°; average temperature yesterday 76.

SARATOGA.

THE HOTELS FILLING UP—COOL WEATHER—CAMP-MEETING AT ROUND LAKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 10, 1873.

Having got well over that watering-place Rubicon, the Fourth of July, Saratoga is beginning to look and feel herself again. Still, the New-York City delegation tarries behind, and the Grand Union Hotel, which they generally patronize, is therefore not so full as the other hotels. However, Recorder Hackett came down to the Congress Hall last night, which looks like the commencement of the legal holidays, and I see Senator O'Brien and Judge Connolly have arrived during the last few days. The Clarendon is full, I fancy considerably more so than at the same period of the season of last year. Mrs. Erastus Corning and family, of Albany, came in on Tuesday. Mr. Corning will not come till after the Long Branch race-meeting is over, where, if I mistake not, he has one or two entries. The new Grand Hotel, under the management of Major Leland, is a great success. The hotel is well filled with guests, including the Governor and his family. They had a dance at the Grand last night; certainly the best attended dance which has been given this season. The ball-room was crowded to a degree. To-morrow night Congress Hall will be the centre of attraction. There is to be a grand masquerade and fancy-dress ball, at which every one is expected to be present. I shall make friends with some one who will be good enough to explain the mysteries of some of the character-dresses for the benefit of those lady readers of THE TIMES, who take an interest in such matters.

Here is Mr. A. T. Stewart, who laid out $75,000 on the Grand Union last Winter, and he is not content. I hear that he intends to pull down the north wing of the hotel, the part in which the stores are located, and rebuild and enlarge it up to the Episcopal Church on Washington-street. It is said that he is most anxious to buy the church and use the ground for an extension, but Mr. Marvin, who is rebuilding the United States Hotel on a grand scale, is one of the officers of the church, and therefore cannot be expected to favor Mr. Stewart's plan for outrivaling his new hotel; nor is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is reported to be one of Mr. Marvin's partners, noted for his readiness to help the opposite side along. The Commodore has engaged rooms at Congress Hall, but as yet he has not put in an appearance. Like many other New-Yorkers, he is perhaps waiting for the nearer approach of the race meetings, which begin two weeks from to-day.

The weather still keeps deliciously cool, and shawls of an evening and blankets at night are the rule among the ladies. The cool weather decreases the amount of water-drinking considerably, a vast number of persons being utterly regardless of the medicinal properties of the water when 100° in the shade has converted them into a sort of miniature volcano.

The Methodist camp-meeting at Round Lake, a few miles from this village, is now in full blast, and will continue for a week or ten days. Many people take a trip of curiosity out there in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for dinner. I think I must take a run over there myself some fine morning and study the effect of these *al fresco* religious exercises. The Saratoga visitors who go to the camp apparently regard it as a very good antidote to the gaities and vanities of their hotel life, much as *gourmets* sometimes practice abstinence from meat on Fridays, not that they care to fast, but that they may enjoy their dinner on the remaining six days of the week the more.

Of the ladies' dress I will say this much, that it seems to be of a more subdued order than usual, unless the ladies are keeping all their costly and ravishing toilets in reserve. One thing is very consoling here: The habit of walking out in the streets without any covering on the head suppresses to a great extent those sort of three-tiered arrangements which are supposed to be hats, but look for all the world like colored bride-cakes.

FRENCH BURIALS.

Apropos of the agitation growing out of the burials question in France, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It is not out of place here to relate an incident which has just occurred at Orleans, and the particulars of which have reached me from a most respectable source. There dwelt in that city an aged lady named Flotard, seventy-five years old, the mother of a Madame le Vaillant, who for thirty years has been a professor of music at the Orleans Institution, and in that capacity has instructed successive generations of the daughters of the best families in the place, by whom she is much esteemed and considered. Madame Flotard was rather what is called a *femme forte*, of excellent repute, calm and gentle in her manners. She was born and bred a Catholic, but, being probably imbued with the ideas in vogue in her youth, she was independent in her views and did not assiduously practice her religion. Whatever her private opinions, however, she intruded them on no one and caused no scandal by parading them. Between two and three months ago she was unwell, and a workwoman, who was employed in her house, took upon herself, seeing this, to go to the Abbé Huet, the principal ecclesiastic at the Church of St. Croix, at Orleans, and to tell him of her state, adding a suggestion that he should go and see her. M. Huet, who is upward of eighty years of age, went accordingly, and was received by Madame le Vaillant and by one of her friends, who, on learning the object of his visit, informed Madame Flotard of it. Her reply was that she did not consider herself to be on her death-bed, but that she was too unwell to receive any one. A month later the visit was repeated, with the same result. Toward the end of last week, Madame Flotard was taken seriously ill, and the physicians declared her end near at hand. Thereupon M. Huet was immediately sent for. He was not at home, but at the church; the messengers followed him thither, but he was hearing a confession. That over he put on his vestments. Some time was lost; owing to his great age his movements were not rapid, and, in short, when he reached the house the sick woman was dead. Thereupon he is said to have shown great indignation, and to have inveighed against the persons who had sent for him to administer extreme unction to a corpse. When application was made to him to have the coffin accompanied to the grave by priests and with the usual religious observances he positively refused. The relatives of the deceased were very unwilling to have a civil burial, and, after conferring together, they renewed their application at the Church of St. Croix. Again they met with a refusal, and this time they were required, with very little ceremony, to leave the church. In this dilemma they betook themselves to the Protestant pastor, informed him of the circumstances, and asked to have the dead woman interred according to the rites of the Reformed Church. No difficulty was made, the usual service was performed, and the body was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Orleans on Monday last—the eve of M. le Royer's interpellation. It is a rather curious coincidence that at the very time when the highly orthodox French Government supports its zealous functionaries in their discouragement of civil interments by means of ordinances which many consider to verge upon persecution, French priests should refuse the last rites of the church to deceased Catholics whose death had been too sudden to allow of the administration of the supreme unction. In many cases the relatives thus harshly repelled from the door of their own parish church, would have recourse to the civil burial which the Right of the Assembly views with such abhorrence."

THE FORT GARRY KIDNAPPERS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following dispatch was received at St. Paul to-day, dated Fort Garry, July 4: "The excitement still continues over the recent arrest of Detectives Hay and Keagan, who attempted to kidnap Lord Gordon, of Erie Railway notoriety. Messrs. Fletcher and Merrian, of Minneapolis, with Mr. Beatty, a merchant, were also arrested on the following day as accomplices in the theft, and were rudely thrust into a filthy prison and ironed. Mayor Brackett and Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, arrived yesterday morning by special stage, traveling night and day. Brackett at once sought admission to the prisoners, which was granted by Judge Betournay, but he was immediately ordered out by the Sheriff, under instructions from Attorney General Clarke. Yesterday the preliminary examination commenced. The court-room was densely crowded, and the whole day was occupied in taking Lord Gordon's testimony. Mr. Wilson was not allowed to act for the defense, but permitted to occupy a seat and confer with counsel for the defense. Great indignation is felt against the authorities for the high-handed manner in which they are conducting the case. United States Consul Taylor is working energetically in behalf of the prisoners. The examination proceeds very slowly, and will probably last several days yet. Mayor Brackett, while in court yesterday, was arrested, but released shortly afterward. However, his movements are closely watched. He is determined to see the affair through. Lord Gordon is freely using his money, his friends having retained nearly all the lawyers. Every obstacle seems to be thrown in the way to prevent rebutting testimony being given. Only one or two witnesses were examined to-day, nothing new being elicited by their testimony."

THE UNION CAMP-MEETING.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL EXERCISES—A COLORED WOMAN IN THE PULPIT—NOTES FROM THE CAMP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Thursday, July 10, 1873.

Those who come to Sea Cliff to witness, or unite in, the exercises of a camp-meeting of the old fashioned sort will be disappointed. True, they will find tents; there are now about seventy good-sized ones pitched in the groves, ravines, and on the meadow land. What would disappoint them would be the absence of that religious enthusiasm, the sound of energetic praying, the sobbing of troubled sinners, and the shouts of "Hallelujah!" which one always associates with these Methodist gatherings. There is an appearance of much earnest religious feeling, and the daily prayer-meetings and the services in the mammoth tabernacle are well attended. There has been nothing yet, however, which can be called a revival. I have seen more people arise in the congregation of a city church during a Sunday-evening service, and kneel at the altar in response to an exhortation, than is usual at the services here. There are now at the camp-ground, living in tents, the hotel, and in cottages, about 1,000 people, and this number, it is anticipated, will be increased to 5,000 on Sunday next. There was a larger attendance last year, but the camp-meeting was then a national one, and now it is only of a local character.

If somewhat disappointed at the lack of people and revival excitement here, five days after the opening day, one falls thoroughly in love with the place after a short residence. A longer stay than is permitted in a day's excursion is needed to become acquainted with its beauties and to appreciate them. William Cullen Bryant became enamored with the neighborhood some years ago, and has a charming residence within a short drive of the Cliff. The perfect loveliness of the scenery is unsurpassed. Here are wooded hills, glens, and ravines, and plateaus of a fairy-like description.

The waters of the Sound sweep up into the country, forming a bay called Hempstead Harbor, which is navigable for steamboats as far as Roslyn, about six miles from Sea Cliff. Standing on the cliff and looking to the northwest, the eye is delighted with a water view indescribably beautiful. The Sound is very wide about this point, and the opposite shore is only dimly discernible. On the smooth and glassy surface of the water, scarcely rippled by the wind in ordinary weather, are hundreds of white-winged yachts, coming and going, veering and tacking. Larger craft, from the neatly modeled clipper to the clumsy model of a century ago, are also floating by, and steamboats and steamships plough the water with a certain and steady gait. There is much amusement in watching the clam-fishers toiling away from morning until night in myriads of rowing-boats in the bay, and so interesting is the panorama that one can sit unwearied for hours and enjoy it.

Mr. Bryant and Mr. Clapham, a wealthy English gentleman, who has built a handsome residence near Mr. Bryant's house, are not to be allowed to enjoy much longer almost a monopoly of the pleasures of this beautiful country, and cottages at Sea Cliff for permanent Summer residences are multiplying with great rapidity. The Grove and Camp-ground Association began improvements on its property about a year ago, grading streets and preparing for the accommodation of those who desire to make it a place of residence. The progress of improvements at Sea Cliff has had the effect of giving what may be called the village a rather unfinished appearance. The newly-planted trees, newly laid-out walks, and the frequent necessity for sun-shades or umbrellas to escape the rays of the sun are not very satisfactory to the visitor, although there is everything, as in the Central Park, to suggest beauties and comforts, which proper care will develop in years to come. One thing is certain, the attractions of the place have advanced the price of land, and lots for cottages have trebled in value since the association has taken possession. Many people have hired tents for their families for the entire season, and live in them in the most comfortable manner imaginable. These airy habitations are perched on bluffs or sheltered in the groves and ravines, and a peep at the interior of one of them is quite interesting. They are furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, pianos, and other household comforts, and paterfamilias is seemingly as proud of his canvas villa as his neighbors of their more prententious cottages.

A strict temperance rule is maintained by the association, and no spirituous liquors can be obtained nearer than Glen Cove. There is also, during camp-meetings, a force of four Metropolitan policemen on the ground, to keep order and protect property from intruders. The residents are entirely composed of quiet church-going people. Rowdies and thieves keep at a respectful distance, and consequently the Sea Cliff Police Department is not kept very busy. I noticed several of the force joining earnestly in the chorus of hymns in the Tabernacle, and supposed that they had found occupation in the delights of religion. Mr. L. A. Battershall, President of the association, says that the intention of the association is to make Sea Cliff as much like Martha's Vineyard as possible. Among the handsomest cottages here are Mr. Battershall's, Alderman Falconer's, Mr. Lyster's, Mr. Valentine's, Dr. Richardson's, Rev. Mr. Boole's, Mr. Applegate's, the Swiss cottage of Wm. and Joseph McCormick, the builders, and the cottage of Mr. Duboise, the dock-builder.

While there is so much to be said in favor of Sea Cliff, there is still some difficulty in procuring family supplies in the neighborhood. There is considerable complaint in this matter, and a large number of people left here on that account a few days ago. One of the regulations of the association is that everybody who supplies the place must pay a certain percentage to the Long Island Improvement Company, which, besides doing a sort of brokerage business in the selling of land and contracting for buildings for this association, also pay for the privilege of keeping a store on the grounds. The company have thus a monopoly, and grocers, bakers, butchers, and farmers, who might otherwise compete for the supply of the camp-meeting, are not allowed to do so.

Among the New-York churches represented by a portion of their congregation are, St. Paul's, Eighteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Seventh-street, Fifty-second-street, and Fourth-street. There are also representatives of the Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn, and the Second-street Church of Williamsburg. Rev. J. B. Merwin, Presiding Elder of the New-York East District, still supervises the meeting, and Dr. Palmer and wife are his active assistants. These good people labor very hard to keep alive a feeling of religious fervor in the camp, and are much esteemed. The young men's meetings and mothers' meetings are pronounced successes from a religious point of view, and a stranger walking through the camp seldom escapes the observation of the young men on the look-out for converts. There have been comparatively but few visiting preachers for several days past, Rev. Mr. Boole principally officiating.

The event here of yesterday forenoon was the appearance in the pulpit of Amanda Smith, a colored woman. Amanda was formerly a Southern slave, and has received but few educational advantages. Her language and delivery yesterday, however, astonished and delighted her hearers. A number of her enthusiastic admirers averred that she had preached a better and more powerful discourse than any of the trained preachers who have spoken since camp meeting opened. She is a middle-aged woman, with fine eyes, and a very pleasing expression. In her remarks she exhorted her hearers to partake of the joys of religion in their fullness, and pictured in eloquent language the doctrine of God's love for mankind. Turning from one passage of Scripture to another, she explained and expounded them with apt and striking illustrations, greatly impressing her hearers and frequently exciting them to enthusiastic demonstrations. Amanda left the camp in the afternoon, and will shortly visit the Ocean Grove meeting in New-Jersey. Yesterday evening a large congregation assembled in the Tabernacle and listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. Dr. Paisley, of Baltimore, Md., and formerly of Allen-street Church, New-York. Dr. Paisley's theme was principally the "Sins of the present age as compared with those of the people of Nineveh." The chief sin of these people, he said, was idolatry. The chief sin of the people of the present day was also idolatry—the worship and coveting of money and of power. Jonas, he said, was sent by God to Nineveh to warn the people that their city would be destroyed for their sins. They believed Jonas, and repented. Christ, who was greater than Jonas, now spoke by his gospel, and He was not believed by the idolaters and sinners of the present time. Dr. Paisley, after narrating how much had been accomplished for religion by humble people like Jonas, who was scarcely known among his countrymen, called upon everybody to work for the good cause. He concluded his sermon with an earnest exhortation to sinners to come to the altar, and while the hymn, "I'm Trusting, Lord, in Thee," was being sung, a number of persons knelt, sobbing, at the altar. The meeting ended about 11 P. M., and there was hope that the work of revival had received an impetus which would make its results very satisfactory. The moonlight nights we are now enjoying make the scene here charming to look at on every side. The landscape, water, hills, and wood, lit up by the soft but clear light of the full moon, and the red and flickering lights of the tents among the trees, are exceedingly beautiful.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

A PICNIC TO-MORROW—PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—THE FUND.

The fourth excursion for poor children will take place to-morrow, when another large party of boys and girls, principally from the Fifth Ward, will go to Oriental Grove, Long Island, for a genuine holiday. The tickets for this excursion were distributed on Tuesday and Wednesday, when it was found impossible to supply all who applied. Those who were too late will be accommodated next week. It is surprising to find such masses of children as reside in the Fifth Ward, whole blocks consisting almost entirely of tenement-houses. The streets are always full of children during the afternoon and evening in these neighborhoods, numbers of them being almost naked as they tumble and play on the pavement.

To-morrow morning those boys and girls holding tickets will proceed to the foot of Christopher-street, North River, where the barge Chicago—a very large boat—will be in readiness to receive them. The Governor's Island Band will, as usual, accompany the excursion, and the Punch and Judy Show has also been engaged. This latter feature of the day's programme is not only useful in amusing the children at the grove, but it keeps them from straying away too far in the woods, though they cannot be lost under any circumstances.

As soon as all of the children are safely embarked, the tug and barge will proceed down the North River and round the Battery into the East River, and thence up the Sound to the grove. The trip past the islands and forts is a delightful one, both for its variety and the freshness of the breezes always encountered on the Sound. The bathing facilities at the grove are unsurpassed, so the boys, who will be in the majority to-morrow, can enjoy that pleasure with perfect safety.

The usual arrangements for feeding the children will be observed, the food to be distributed being not only ample in quantity, but of the best quality. The sandwiches will all be made on board the barge, by our own waiters. French rolls, fresh bread, sponge-cake, lemons, sugar, sweet milk, ice-cream, ice, boiled corned-beef, ham, and tongues have been ordered in liberal quantities, everything being prepared expressly for this occasion.

We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Fund:

W. P. P.	$11 00
Birdie	5 00
Georgie	5 00
Willie	5 00
Freddy	5 00
For Little Mason, (In memoriam)	5 00
For Little Nellie, (In memoriam)	5 00
J. W. N.	5 00
Mrs. H. A. N.	5 00
M. & G.	5 00
In remembrance of a day in the country	5 00
H. F. P., (Cooperstown, N. Y.)	5 00
Arthur G. F.	5 00
Katrina	3 00
Bertie	1 00
Total	$75 00
Previously recorded	$6,300 27
Aggregate of Fund	$6,375 27

THE KUSTNER MYSTERY.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—NO NEW FACTS DEVELOPED.

Coroner Parslow, of Hoboken, last evening continued the inquest on the body of Karl Küstner, at Harmonia Hall, No. 80 Hudson-street, the accommodations furnished being much better than those at Washington Hall. Little new or important evidence was elicited, though through the efforts of the foreman of the jury, Mr. Charles Adolphus, an important fact was brought to light, by an examination of papers found in the room of deceased at the Park Hotel. The paper of which the gun wad was composed was found to agree in paper, type, and general characteristics with that of a Stettin sheet; so that the wad was doubtless a portion of the paper found or of another issue of the same sheet. This might lead to the belief that Küstner committed suicide, were it not for the knowledge that he possessed no weapons, and from the fact that the suspicions and circumstances on which the police are working, make it probable that the murderer may have been possessed of the same or similar papers. The police are working as well as possible, but at great disadvantage owing to the long delay in the making of the post-mortem examination, which enabled the suspected party and important witnesses to escape. One of the witnesses missing is the waiter, who is known to have been the only person in the hotel who saw him on the morning of the disappearance, and possibly the other missing persons are possessed of much more important information. The mere fact of their sudden and mysterious disappearance leads to suspicion which other circumstances greatly increase.

Hugh Barclay, a watchman, was first sworn, and testified that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth as he got on the steps of his house at Sixth and River streets, he heard a sharp report, quite close, and apparently at the gate which enters Mrs. Stevens' grounds at Castle Point. The morning was still and the report a heavy one. Witness went in search of a policeman, but did not find one, and at daylight went to the spot whence the sound had proceeded, but without discovering anything. The spot was not more than half a block from witness, but he was unable to go directly there as a high fence and a grove of trees intervened.

William Müeller, formerly a waiter at the Park Hotel, testified through an interpreter: He knew deceased as a boarder at the house, and saw him frequently, though not regularly. He last saw the deceased on Thursday morning, having left the hotel himself on the afternoon of the same day. Saw him in company with Mr. Meyer and Mr. Acker a number of times; had never seen him display much money. He had never seen deceased have fire-arms or any weapon. Witness had also seen deceased once with a Mr. Berghouse.

Gustavus Acker was sworn and testified that he knew deceased, having been introduced to him on his arrival in this country by the physician of the Thuringia. Witness had never been to New-York with deceased, and had never seen him change a large bill at his house or elsewhere. Deceased had said he had an uncle and a brother in Nevada. Witness took dinner with deceased on Wednesday before his death, and Küstner had been at his house on Thursday night until 11:30 o'clock. He went away alone, inviting witness to dine with him on the Fourth. Deceased had shown witness a considerable amount of money on Tuesday, saying he was now ready to proceed West.

John Losch, the hotel porter, was next sworn, but gave no evidence of importance.

This concluded the testimony and the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday evening.

DEATH IN THE CLAFLIN FAMILY.

Mrs. Utica V. Brooker, a sister of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, died, at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night, at the residence of her sisters, No. 6 East Thirty-fourth-street. Mrs. Brooker was but thirty-one years of age, and her husband is at present in Chicago. She had been confined to her bed by illness for about twelve days, and was attended by several physicians, who disagreed so widely as to the cause of her illness and death that neither of the medical men would give a certificate, and her sisters yesterday afternoon sent information to the Coroners' Office and requested that an inquest should be held. Coroner Herrman, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Cushman, proceeded to the Woodhull-Claflin mansion, and instituted an investigation. He was informed by different members of the family that the deceased had for ten or twelve years past been of very intemperate habits, indulging to an inordinate extent in brandy, gin, whisky, beer, &c., and on several occasions had been known to drink bay rum when no other liquor was accessible. She had also been known to take 1,000 grains of bromide of potassium in a week, and 300 grains of the drug in a day. As a consequence, she was frequently attacked with delirium tremens, and during the paroxysms would jump out of bed and chase the members of the family, threatening to kill them, &c. Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin asked that a post-mortem examination be made of the remains of their dead sister, and Tennie desired to be present during the autopsy, but to this Coroner Herrman would not consent. In the presence of several physicians Dr. Cushman made the autopsy, and the examination of the internal organs showed conclusively that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, caused by excessive intemperance. An inquest was at once held and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

A PITYFUL TALE—A MOTHER IN SEARCH OF HER CHILDREN.

Notwithstanding the recent disclosures made in these columns, the traffic in Italian children still continues, and as yet nothing has been done by the authorities to stop it. Efforts, however, are now making by the Italian residents of the City to unite for this purpose, and, by bringing their aggregate influence to bear upon the matter it is expected much good may be done. They have decided for once to lay aside their local prejudices and jealousies, and unite for the one purpose of emancipating the 7,000 little slaves now now held this iCty. The amount of protection received by Italians at this port, and the circumstances that bring them here, may be best set forth by an incident that occurred upon one of our populous thoroughfares yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, as tired men, women, and children were flocking toward the various ferries and horse-cars, to reach their homes after the day's business, a thin, emaciated woman, accompanied by two small children, was found reclining upon the steps of a warehouse which had been closed for the day, upon Fulton-street, above Church-street. She looked very miserable, but the hurrying crowds passed her by, perhaps without notice, but finally a large-hearted German passed, and seeing her condition he pitied her. He did more; he spoke to her, and finding she was exhausted from exposure and want of food, he looked about for a remedy.

The woman and her two children were transported to a restaurant close by, and after proper attention there was a marked improvement in their condition. The woman spoke a foreign tongue, however, which the good Samaritan could not understand, but most providentially, at that moment a stranger entered. He was an Italian, and quickly recognized the wretched woman as a native of his own bright land. Reviving under the good treatment she had received, the woman spoke of the circumstances that brought her here, and of the treatment she had received since her arrival, making together a story of abject misery seldom equaled.

She related that she came from Southern Italy, the Province of Basilicate, where she had married and lived happy with her husband for many years. She had six children, the oldest of which was now, if living, twelve years of age. Five of them were boys, and the youngest a girl of only six months. One morning, she went on to tell, she awoke to find that her four oldest boys had been stolen from their beds while asleep, kidnapped from their homes, and taken, whither she knew not. Upon this affecting circumstance she did not care to dwell, but went on to tell of the inquiries she made to ascertain the whereabouts of her children. The authorities of her native place were applied to, but as usual with authorities, they knew nothing. This only occurred about seven months ago, and after a fruitless search, she heard that her dear boys had been taken to the Western Republic, the United States, the home of Washington and Lincoln, to be sold into slavery. Her mind, she relates, was quickly made up, and she resolved to cross the ocean to find them. She says she had no fear of coming here, for she had often been told that any foreigner landing here would immediately receive 100 acres of land and employment at enormous wages. She, therefore, raised what money she could, and leaving her husband to manage the farm alone, she took her two remaining children, fearful of leaving them behind her, and crossed the ocean to the unknown land beyond, to search for her boys.

She arrived here only two weeks ago, and, after the usual delays, passed through Castle Garden—much, to her surprise she received neither land nor money, and found herself helpless, friendless, and alone, in a strange country, and among a people whose language she could not speak, even to make her most necessary wants known. She wandered about from day to day, and she tells that help was denied her even where she had a right to expect it. Her little stock of money was soon gone, and by day she was compelled to beg, and by night to sleep in the streets. Her two children—one a boy six years old, and the other a suckling infant—remained with her and endured all their mother's hardships in looking for their brothers. A mother's love, however, could not shield them from the effects of want and exposure, and finally tired out in body and soul she sank upon a doorstep, and would probably have died had she not received assistance. When found she and her children had been two days without tasting food, and they were all so weak, they could scarcely walk. The boy was a mere skeleton, so far gone with suffering that he could scarcely eat, and had to be given milk. The mother's condition was about the same, and the baby at her breast was too weak even to cry, for it must have missed its usual nutriment for several days, and had fallen into a sound sleep, from which it was difficult to arouse it. After eating all they could, which was very little, and given more food for another meal, an effort was made to have the woman tell her name and go to a charitable institution until she and her children had recovered sufficiently to resume the search.

She refused to tell her name, however, saying she was afraid, and would not go to any place until she had asked a priest about it. Being pressed to accept material aid, or at least to allow her children to be taken care of, she insisted upon leaving, saying that she believed her would-be friends were endeavoring to steal her remaining children. After accepting some money, she left the restaurant, probably stronger than when she entered, but still too weak to wander about until dark, and then sleep in the streets. The names and addresses of all the persons who were witnesses to this affecting incident were obtained, and can be readily produced.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

AN IMPORTANT CAUCUS—SELECTING CANDIDATES FOR NEW OFFICES.

At the last meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, a committee consisting of three of the delegates from each Assembly district was appointed, to confer with the Controller and Auditor in relation to the appointments to the new offices to be filled under the charter, recently signed by the Governor. The committee was instructed to select and advocate the best men obtainable for the offices. The first and probably the last caucus of this committee was held last evening at the rooms of the Kings County Club, in the Washington building, on Court-street. Gen. Jourdan, Controller Schroeder, Auditor Shaurman were among those present, the delegates being as follows: First Assembly District—Loudivic Bennett, Isaac Bowen, Charles Phillips; Second—George Nichols, A. S. Carll; Third—J. H. Taylor, W. A. Coit, Chauncey Felt; Fourth—James Woodhead, George Thomas, A. B. Richardson; Fifth—H. E. Connolly, S. E. Belcher; Sixth, L. Forelich—Alderman Kiefer, Albert Dagget; Seventh—Charles Small, James Connors; Eighth—W. Suydam, A. M. Suydam, J. L. Lindsey; Ninth—John Dyer, George G. Snyder, A. B. Fisher. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M., by Mr. Belcher, who stated that they had come together to select the best men, in their judgment, as candidates for the offices vacant. Auditor Schaurman recognized the representative character of the caucus, and said he should feel himself bound by its action, unless the nominees selected were wholly unfit for the position. Balloting was then proceeded with, and the result was the selection of the following candidates;

For Police Commissioner, David Williams, of the Seventeenth Ward.

Fire Commissioner, Jacob Worth, Sixteenth Ward.

President of the Board of Assessors, Jonathan L. Norton, Tenth Ward.

Assessors, John McDiarmid, Seventeenth Ward; John T. Venus, Fourteenth Ward; John L. Spader, Twenty-second Ward.

Controller Schroeder stated that he would not be in any manner controlled by the action of the caucus. The Legislature had put upon him the responsibility of appointing proper men, and while he would give respectful consideration to the recommendations of the caucus, he would, without reflecting in any way on the latter, use his own judgment.

The caucus then adjourned.

HOMICIDE IN GREENPOINT.

On Thursday night a party of boys followed the excursionists of the Emerald Associatton from the landing at the foot of Noble-street to the corner of Washington-street, Greenpoint. The excursionists became annoyed at the insults of the boys, and one of them struck one of the boys with an ice-cream freezer. The boy in return threw a large stone, which missed its aim and killed John Kelly, nine years of age, who was passing at the time. No arrests have been made by the police.

PERSONAL.

Commander Fitzgerald, of the Royal Navy, is at the Everett House.

Rear Admiral Alden, Commander Swan, and Lieut. Hooker, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Hay, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. P. Henry Jones, of Syracuse; L. T. Smith, of Kansas, and J. S. Jones, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. William W. Pullis, of Missouri, and Gen. C. L. Barlow, of California, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Surgeon Edward Keerhner, of the United States Navy, is at the Union-square Hotel.

Mr. Israel T. Hatch is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

LATEST DETAILS.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERESS—RETICENCY OF THE POLICE—INTERVIEW WITH LUCETTE MEYERS.

The Brooklyn Police have revived the Goodrich murder mystery by arresting, on Wednesday evening, a woman supposed to be Kate Stoddard, about whom so much has been written in connection with the case. Failing to find Kate Stoddard, the detectives employed a Mrs. Mary Handley, of New-York, who claimed to have been an intimate friend of the fugitive. For a while, the female detective imitated the example of her masculine coadjutors, and worked in the dark, following the trail of imaginary murderesses. At length, however, a citizen placed the police in possession of certain facts relating to the former haunts of Kate Stoddard. The female detective was accordingly "put on the track," and after unsuccessful pilgrimages to Glenn's Falls, Gloversville, and other towns in New-York State, she visited Albany, and was told that the woman of whom she was in search had been in that city. Here the trail ended as it had begun, with little chance of ultimate success. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Handley crossed over from New-York on the Fulton Ferry, and while coming out of the gates on the Brooklyn side, met a poorly-clad young woman, evidently on her way to New-York. The female detective immediately seized the woman, and requested Officer Doherty, who was on duty at the ferry, to arrest her. After some persuasion the officer took both women to the Second Precinct Station-house, in York-street, where the female detective informed the Sergeant that the woman in charge was Kate Stoddard. the former companion and supposed murderess of Goodrich. Chief Campbell and Capt. McConnell subsequently interviewed the woman, but elicited it is said, from her little else than a denial of being the veritable Kate Stoddard. A Mrs. Mullins, who keeps a dry-goods store opposite the police station, was sent for, and searched the woman, but found nothing on her person of any value, either to citizen or detective. The woman in custody is about twenty-eight years of age, of medium height, inclined to be fair, with regular features. On being left alone with Mrs. Mullins she exclaimed, "I've done nothing; I'm not the woman they take me for, but I suppose I'll go where Stokes is." Her attendant tried to quiet her, and after some minutes she became calmer and reasserted that she was not the woman who was wanted. Yesterday she remained in the station-house, and Chief Campbell dispatched messengers to Dr. Reuben Smith and Mr. Charles Green, of New-York, requesting them to come over to Brooklyn to identify her. The gentlemen named were intimate friends of the late Charles Goodrich, and frequently saw his companion, Kate Stoddard. The latter's relations to the murdered man are familiar to the public. In brief, she was the author of the letters signed "Amy G.," in which she asserted that she had lived for the eight months preceding February last in one of the houses on Degraw-street, and was allied to Goodrich by a mock marriage. She was introduced by him to his friends. and he admitted to his brother, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, that she had occupied one of the Degraw-street houses for several months.

The Brooklyn Police are, it is rumored, extremely doubtful as to the identity of the woman now under arrest with Kate Stoddard, and consequently made a desperate effort to keep her arrest secret. The officials, who are supposed to know all about the case, are very reticent, their answers to all questions relating to it varying from weak prevarication to flat denial. Capt. McConnell, of the Second Precinct, and his sergeants profess astonishment at being suspected of having charge of any prisoner connected with the Goodrich case; Chief Campbell and his attendant detectives know, or profess to know, nothing of the arrest, and Commissioners Jourdan and Briggs decline answering any questions whatever. The Chief is said to fear that his men have again arrested the wrong woman, and the authorities are indignant at the betrayal of their secret, in direct violation of the famous General Order No. 100. The detectives have renewed their search for Roscoe, the mysterious Spaniard, whose name was unfolded to the Chief by Lucette Myers, and who is supposed by some to be a myth.

WHAT LUCETTE MEYERS SAYS.

If Lucette Meyers is to believed, the police have undoubtedly the veritable Kate Stoddard in their custody. In consequence of the prominent part borne by the former in connection with the murder of Charles Goodrich, her long incarceration in Brooklyn, and the testimony given by her at the inquest, a reporter of THE TIMES visited her yesterday, at her residence, to learn what she knew of the arrest of Kate Stoddard. The reporter found the door closely barricaded, and on knocking repeatedly was addressed by Mrs. Hubbell, the mother of Lucette Meyers, through a window looking into the hall. On recognizing her visitor, the old lady explained that both herself and daughter were compelled to be very careful of strangers, as a certain member of their family had taken possession of Mrs. Armstrong's little boy once already, and threatened to do so again.

After conversing for some time with Mrs. Hubbell, a knock was heard on the door, and Mrs. Lucette Meyers entered. She greeted the reporter cordially, and expressed her willingness to tell all she knew about the arrest of Kate Stoddard, but hoped she would not be misrepresented in the newspapers. Mrs. Meyers looked much better than during the Goodrich inquest, and was stylishly dressed. She seemed in a communicative mood, and spoke with fluency and intelligence.

The following is the conversation which took place:

Reporter—Mrs. Meyers, I see they have captured Kate Stoddard at last?

Mrs. Meyers—Yes, at last; and did not the police work hard to keep it out of the papers?

Q.—Have you been to see her?

A.—Yes; I was taken over there on Tuesday afternoon, and brought to the station-house where she was confined.

Q.—Did you recognize her?

A.—Yes. I'll tell you how it was. I did not like to go in with my face uncovered, so I wore my vail down. She was sitting at the other end of the room, and the detectives had piled up some boxes, so that I could look over them, and nothing but my head could be seen.

Q.—Did she see you?

A.—She did; and the moment she saw me she recognized me and started back, looking frightened.

Q.—Are you sure she is the same Kate Stoddard, otherwise Amy Stone?

A.—Oh, yes; I could not mistake her. She is greatly changed, though. She now looks pinched and miserable, and appears to be almost in rags; but when I saw her before she looked quite lady-like.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her?

A.—No; I came out of the room again after I had identified her.

Q.—Did you hear whether she had made any admissions?

A.—She made no admissions in my presence, but I have been told what occurred after she was first arrested.

Q.—What was that?

A.—Oh, well, I could not tell you that. It would be a breach of confidence.

Q.—Do you think Kate Stoddart is the woman who murdered Goodrich?

A.—I have thought so all along, but the police authorities in Brooklyn did not treat me right. They treated me like a criminal, when I knew I was not one, and I showed them that they could not make me speak if I did not wish to.

Q.—Did you know where Kate Stoddart was after the murder?

A.—I did; I could have put my hand on her two weeks after it occurred if I wished; but I stood a good friend to Kate.

Q.—Don't you think it unlikely that a woman like her could have fired three shots at the man she seemed to love so passionately?

A.—Oh! she was not alone, although she says she was; she fired the first shot, though; the others were fired by those who helped her.

Q.—Who do you think assisted her; do you think Roscoe had a hand in it?

[Here Mrs. Meyers said something about not wishing to get Roscoe "into a hole" but immediately became reticent and refused to state what she meant by the remark.]

Q.—Had Roscoe good reasons in connection with the Goodrich affair for leaving New-York?

A.—Perhaps he had. He never left New-York though until after he was informed of Kate Stoddard's arrest. Ever since I came out of prison he had his men watching me and shadowing me, and he was fully aware of every place I went to.

Q.—Have you received any communications from Roscoe since the inquest?

A.—Frequently, [turning to her mother.] Mother, when did Roscoe's man bring me that last message asking me to go to a certain place up-town? Oh, yes; it was at dark on the very evening that Kate Stoddard was arrested.

Q.—Did he come to see you?

A.—No; but I knew where he was.

Q.—How did Roscoe know that Kate had been arrested?

A.—One of his men saw the arrest in Brooklyn; saw me taken to the Station-house, and within an hour Roscoe knew all about it.

Q.—Do you think Roscoe is still in New-York or Brooklyn?

A.—[Laughing.] Oh, dear, no! He is far beyond the reach of the Brooklyn detectives now. Mary Handley says she is sure they will have him before a week; but she does not know as much about him as I do. If he had not known that Kate was arrested, he might have been caught; but he is wiser than they think.

Q.—You have heard, I suppose, that Kate has said she has never been out of Brooklyn since the murder?

A.—Yes; but I know she has been out of Brooklyn, for I have had communications from her from places where she has been. She also said that she attended the funeral of Charley Goodrich; but I know such was not the case, for she was not in Brooklyn during the whole of that week.

Q.—Don't you think it strange she should first acknowledge that she was the murderess and afterward refuse to say any more about it, or give up the murdered man's property?

A.—I did not think she would have acknowledged the murder, for she is very wise. They have got the right Kate now, though, but I don't believe they will get anything more out of her than they have already got.

Q.—Did she say that she knew you?

A.—She denied that she ever saw me or Roscoe, or Mary Handley, or Green, although a few minutes after she got into a violent rage when some one spoke of Mary Handley and Green, called down the most bitter and fearful curses on their heads for having caused her (Kate's) arrest.

Q.—Do you really think it was through jealousy she murdered Goodrich?

A.—I think it was. She was of a fearfully jealous disposition, and often said she would kill any one who interfered between herself and Charley Goodrich.

Q.—Who was she jealous of?

A.—Well—

Q.—Of you—of Mr. Goodrich's attentions to you?

A.—[Hesitating]—Yes.

Q.—But what had Roscoe to do with it?

A.—Well, you see, there was jealousy on both sides.

Q.—What do you mean. Was Roscoe attached to Kate Stoddard?

A.—No, he never cared for Kate; but he had other reasons.

Q.—Then, you think the murder was the result of a combination between Kate Stoddard and Roscoe?

A.—You'll know all about it in a few days. It will all be sure to come out.

Finding that nothing further could be obtained from Mrs. Meyers, withdrew.

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE STATION-HOUSE.

It being a well-known fact that Kate Stoddard, immediately after her arrest, acknowledged to Chief Campbell that she was the murderess of Charles Goodrich, notwithstanding the assertions of the police to the contrary, the reporter set about finding somebody who was present at the conversation, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in obtaining the information hinted at by Lucette Meyers, which is given in the following interview, the name of our informant being, at his own request, withheld:

Q.—Can you tell me what Kate Stoddard said when asked if she had killed Charles Goodrich?

A.—She told Chief Campbell that she did kill Charlie Goodrich and drank his blood. She said that she was mad jealous when she did so, and that nobody but herself was present. She also said that she washed the body, put on clean clothes, and fixed everything just as it was afterward found.

Q.—Did you hear how she acted after being arrested?

A.—I was told that she was trying to play crazy, but that the doctors don't believe it. She had a small locket attached to a cord around her neck when arrested, although her clothes were not worth 50 cents. The officers opened this locket and found it contained dried blood. Kate said that was Charles Goodrich's blood which she had put there. A small portion of the blood fell to the ground, which she picked up, placed in her mouth and swallowed. The blood found in the locket was to have been analyzed to-day.

Q.—Did she say anything about Goodrich's watch and chain?

A.—Yes. She said she still had in her trunk the watch, chain, and revolver of the murdered man.

Q.—Where did she say the trunk was?

A.—She would not tell. But I know that she has been stopping with some friends, somewhere between Brooklyn and East New-York. They, of course, when they heard of her arrest were wise enough to destroy the contents of the trunk.

PARTICULARS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Although the Police of Brooklyn affect to doubt the correctness of Lucette Meyer's recognition of Kate Stoddard as the woman who lived with Charles Goodrich, those who are competent to judge state that the woman at present in custody is undoubtedly Kate Stoddard, and that the next few days will fully confirm that fact. It is stated on reliable authority that the prisoner was removed to Raymond-street Jail on Wednesday night, and on being taken within the precincts of the prison, she asked if she was going to be placed where Stokes was, and made use of some other silly remarks, as if to carry out the idea that she was insane.

Lucetta Meyers has been in close consultation with Chief Campbell and his assistants every day since the arrest. The police are trying every means to induce her to tell them all she knows about Roscoe, but she does not forget the treatment received by her at their hands on a recent occasion, and still remains "a bird that won't talk." There is no doubt that Mrs. Meyers is fully aware of Roscoe's whereabouts, as she has received communications constantly from him since the murder, and has even met and walked with him in the evenings in New-York City. She was on one occasion seen to speak to him on the corner of Forty-third-street and Third-avenue. While Kate Stoddard was at large, Roscoe never dreaded arrest, and went about in the evenings undisguised, but since her arrest he has abandoned his old haunts. He has not, however, left the City, and now that the newspapers have made things easy for the detectives, will probably be arrested in a few days.

Kate Stoddard first became acquainted with Goodrich while an inmate of the Working-women's Home in Elizabeth-street, and working in a bonnet warehouse at the corner of Broadway and Spring-street. Her relations with Goodrich first commenced through the medium of a newspaper advertisement. She quarreled with him frequently while living with him in Brooklyn, and had been separated from him for a week previous to the murder. It is stated that Mary Handley will not be able to give the police much assistance in discovering Roscoe, as she does not know him. She made the acquaintance of Kate Stoddard on one of the occasions when the latter was living apart from Goodrich.

THE INDIANS.

DISPOSITIONS OF THE CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES—MEDICINE DANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Mr. J. Golden, who has been engaged with the party under Gen. Barrett in surveying the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations, has arrived here from the Cheyenne Agency, 100 miles north of Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory. He says that the work is about two-thirds completed. He also reports that the Cheyenne Indians, after celebrating their "medicine" festivities, to do which they left their reservation, started for the Antelope Hills. It is not known where they will turn up next, but their agent does not seem to apprehend any trouble. There were 875 lodges of them. One band of Cheyennes, under Little Robe, refused to follow the main band, and remained at the Agency. The Arapahoes, under Little Raven, Powder Face, Yellow Bear, and Big Mouth, numbering 450 lodges, are on their reservation and are peaceable. It is said that they will defend the whites against the Cheyennes should the latter make an attack.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Indian Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree are still in the Texas Penitentiary making chairs. They will be taken to Fort Sill late in September to attend the conference between Gov. Davis and Indian Commissioner Smith regarding their release. The time of the conference has been postponed from August until early in October, and it is expected that Secretary Delano will also attend it.

TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Tax-payers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, held last evening, at Concordia Hall, a resolution was adopted, pledging the association to oppose the action of the law passed during the last session, which renders the owners of houses having any portion of them let as liquor-saloons responsible for all damages done by persons under the influence of liquor obtained on their premises, and promising to protect any person who may be prosecuted under this law. Resolutions were also adopted disapproving of the action of Aldermen Kehr and Koch for declining to vote on the Mayor's nominations for police justices, and commending Controller Green's message to the Mayor of the 7th instant.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—DEBATES ON TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, July 10, 1873.

About 250 delegates were in attendance when the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its second day's session this morning. Thus far considerable enthusiasm has been shown by the delegates in the work of Christian culture before them, and the proceedings this morning showed that the interest in the general welfare of the associations increases hourly. During the morning the Secretary read a telegram from the German Young Men's Association, of Newark, N. J., sending the International Convention a hearty greeting, which was fervently responded to. A resolution was offered appointing a special committee of three to consider the propriety of holding a world's convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial celebration there. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Secretary of the convention appointed by the Committee on Permanent Organization being necessarily compelled to relinquish his post, Gen. O. O. Howard nominated J. V. L. Graham, of Baltimore, for the position, and he was elected.

The first topic discussed to-day was "The efficiency of personal visitation and district conventions in the work of State and Provincial Executive Committees. How can it be increased?" The discussion was opened by R. K. Remington, of Fall River, Mass. He said that in his State forty or fifty towns had been canvassed for Christian work with success. He would have efficient men put upon executive committees—men who are wide awake and willing to labor and keep off men who delight in positions for self-glorification only. In his State not a single member cares a straw whether his name appears in the paper or not. All go forth in the Master's name, and the greatest interest is manifested.

S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association, also spoke upon the subject, giving a brief history of his two years' experience in that State. Other addresses upon the topic were also made.

Topic No. 3 was then taken up: "How Can the Usefulness of State and Provincial Conventions be Promoted?" Mr. Wilson, of Toledo, led off. He was astonished to know that any State in the Union had failed to hold a convention. In Ohio, the banner State in the work, they could not get along without one. He would not have the money question brought up abruptly in conventions, because it would drive delegates away. He would have associations send word how much money they would bring with them, so that that part could be done quietly and without any feeling of disappointment or mortification. Previous to the assembling of conventions the speaker would have the association of the place where it was held hold union prayer-meetings and union meetings generally, so that when delegates arrive the men and women of the place would receive them with open arms. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Cobb, of Toledo, wanted the men who do the work to go to conventions. As it is too many go for a good time only. Mr. Buchanan, of Trenton, N. J., would keep professional talkers away from conventions, and put forward the modest and unassuming hard-workers. Mr. R. C. Morse, of New-York City, and Mr. John J. Platt, of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, gave discouraging reports of New-York State conventions. The former said the State needs more visitations and district conventions, and the "enthusing" work of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Mr. Platt described how laborious had been the work of the New-York State Executive Committee, and yet he surprised the convention by charging that every State convention in New-York had been an absolute failure.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 P. M., and engaged in devotional exercises till 3 P. M., Gen. O. O. Howard leading. Mr. H. Hodder, of Great Britain, opened the business proceedings with prayer. The sixth topic, "What can the association do to destroy the influence of pernicious literature?" was taken up. The first speaker was Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. He said it was the function of the historian to answer the question. Almost all that has been done during the past year has been done by the young men's Christian Associations of the land. Laws repressing this vice have been passed, and nearly 100 men have been arrested in that time. Pernicious literature includes scornful infidel literature, the more subtle and more unobserved infidel literature through popular weekly and secular journals. All the leading secular dailies are under the control of Christian men, and yet we call this a Christian country. The first thing we have to do is to wake up to a sense of the situation. The speaker said it is part of his duty to know what is passing through the Press of the country. There is one sensational paper in New-York City whose circulation is larger than that of any other paper in that City. By their fruits shall ye know them. Why is it in every morning paper we see accounts of murders and divorces and the incursions of vice? Because, as the speaker argued, there are those who are heaping on pernicious fuel. He thought much could be done by supplanting the evil with the good. Associations can provide that which is healthful and spiritually developing. He had seen papers in the rooms of Young Men's Christian Associations which his boy would not read if he could. Wit, humor, and fancy must be used. Christian literature has to be pushed. The devil has his colporteurs everywhere, pushing on his works, and so must the Christian. Mr. Abbott denounced the practice on railroads of thrusting pernicious literature on readers, and urged associations to press religious literature into every railway car, town, and village. Many a father sleeps Sunday afternoons over his religious paper, and does not know what his boy is reading in an upper chamber. Pernicious literature creeps into the house wrapped about new shoes, new hats, and bundles generally, and there is where the evil starts. The speaker urged the convention to pray for better things, pray for editors, for it is rare that an editor is ever prayed for, and closed by hoping that the devil, pernicious literature, would be cast out of the country. Mr. J. M. Talcott, Superintendent of the Reform School of Providence, made an interesting address upon the topic.

Mr. Mumhall, of Indianapolis, denounced the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker. He would, in their place, have Whittier's, Longfellow's, and Rusk's teachings.

The next topic, "What can the Associations do to Counteract the Social Temptations of Young Men," was taken up. The discussion was opened by H. K. Porter, President of the convention. He thought there should be no mourning over the fact that temptations do exist. The tempting is only the testing, and it must be met in Christ, so that it can be overcome. There are temptations in social and fashionable life, and they may be made the means of doing good. Another temptation is in college boat races. Men go there betting, gaming, and drinking, and indulging in many vices, and other men should go there protesting against such degradation and raise the gentlemanly sport of boat-racing to a high standard. The temptation to get rich at any cost is also worthy attention, and how can associations remedy it all? Mr. Porter believed in taking the tempted into hearty sympathy and usher them into association meetings, for association work would be a preventive.

Sheriff Thomas, of Hamilton, favored counter attractions to billiard-rooms and other amusements, and urged the construction of private club-rooms in association buildings, with billiard-rooms and bowling-alleys.

Mr. Headly, of Amherst College, said there is a mawkish feeling among men about admitting young ladies into Young Men's Christian Associations. He would have them admitted to membership by all means, for the refining influences they would introduce into the rooms.

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Brooklyn, said young men are young men, and young women are young women, and there is no need of trying to discount that fact. He might have added, "boys will be boys." They (said the speaker) do frequent places they should not, and do other things they should not. In Brooklyn they visit the Association Rooms in streams. They have three pianos and give concerts and lectures, and the rooms have been perfect bee-hives. They have educational lectures full of the greatest interest, and crowds rush to hear them. They have a French class of 300, and have books and papers—everything, in fact, to attract the young.

Mr. Hall, of Washington, thought the social attractions of associations do not tend to spiritualize young men or to lead a soul to the Lord Jesus. He intimated that the entertainments generally led to dissipation and nonsense-talking to young ladies. He believed in earnest, honest prayer. The Business Committee announced the programme for Friday morning. To-night delegates held open-air meetings in squads about the city, some of them picking out the worst localities. All of these meetings were largely attended. At 8 P. M. there was a very large meeting held in Collingwood Opera-house, and the exercises were led by Rev. S. H. Fernley, of Philadelphia.

EXPLOSION IN A PAPER-MILL.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—This morning about 7 o'clock one of the steam dryers in the Union Paper-mills at Monongahela City, Penn., exploded with terrific force, throwing a boy named John Parkinson, Jr., through the walls of the building and frightfully mutilating him. The walls and machinery of the building were entirely wrecked. The boy lingered in great agony and died shortly after the accident.

THE BEAVER POND MURDER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—It has transpired that there was a large hole in the head of the dead man found at Beaver Pond, in this city, last Saturday, and evidence has been given showing that the man has been murdered. His name was Chas. Karner, and he lived in New-York. The greater part of the testimony is withheld from the public The police are now engaged in working up the case.

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—George Sands, a mate in the United States Navy, on duty on board the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at the Navy-yard, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a navy-revolver. The suicide is believed to have been caused by disappointment in love. The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and a son of Joshua R. Sands, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 10.—A man named J. G. Fearth, alias Harry Hudson, of Hudson, Son & Co., bankers, of No. 53 Wall-street, New-York, was arrested here to-day on a telegram from Pittsburg, charged with forgery. He alleges that he has obtained $28,000 from the Germania Bank of New-York fraudulently. He has been committed to await the arrival of officers.

THE ATTACK ON THE COLORED CHILDREN.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-day continued their investigation into the attack on the colored church Sunday-school picnic procession, and, without concluding, adjourned over until to-morrow. The chief object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the police discharged their duty faithfully or not.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

The body of the man found in Beaver Pond, New-Haven, Conn., is supposed to be that of Charles Karnen, a musician of the Fort Hamilton (Long Island) Band. The following circumstances have transpired since the adjournment of the inquest. Mr. A. H. Hurlburt, one of the Coroner's jury, from certain rumors, was led to believe that the deceased had come from Brooklyn. Inquiries made in that city, by Mr. Hurlburt, who was spending some days in the neighborhood, developed the fact that deceased was a music-teacher, and a member of the Fort Hamilton Band, as above stated. He was said to have been in good circumstances, and to be possessed of a large sum of money. About 30th June, he started to visit some friends near New-Haven, and Mr. Hurlburt obtained affidavits from parties who saw him have a considerable sum of money about the time of his departure. One means of identification was some false teeth, which were recognized by a dentist in the Bowery as having been made by him for Karner.

EMERSON says: "Without a rich heart wealth is an ugly beggar," and some one has added, "And without the 'Domestic' Paper Patterns, (manufactured by the 'Domestic' S. M. Co.,) an attempt at a faultless fit would be a failure."—*Advertisement.*

NOBODY BUYS metal trusses, with their pitiless iron "fingers." The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, holds rupture easy till cured. Gentle pressure uniform around the body.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine
MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSHMAN'S DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway.
JAMES EVERDELL. Established, 1840.

MARRIED.

HERBERMANN—DIETER.—On Tuesday, July 8, at St. Alphonsus' Church, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. W. F. Wayrich, DR. CHAS. G. HERBERMANN, of New-York, to MARY T. DIETER, of Baltimore.

OSBORN—LAMB.—On Thursday, July 10, 1873, by REV. F. S. DeHass, D. D., JOHN OSBORN, Jr., to KITTY, daughter of the late Edward Lamb, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

CAMERON.—Suddenly, in this City, on Tuesday, July 8, MARGARET, wife of A. M. Cameron and daughter of the late John G. Mott.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 7th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Virginia City, Nevada, suddenly, June 29, WM. D. DAVIS, son of Silas Davis, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, 11th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in readiness at Greenwich to meet the 10:10 train from Grand Central Depot.

DOWNS.—On Thursday, July 10, after a long and painful illness, MARY A., wife of John Downs, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 East 110th-st.

FISHER.—On Wednesday, July 9, 1873, of bronchitis, DEAN WATSON, only child of Fannie Lord Fisher and James Watson Fisher, aged 10 months and 29 days.

All friends are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 12 at 2 P. M., from the residence of J. W. Fisher, Esq., West Grand-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Central Railroad train, 1 P. M., foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

GEIB.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 9, GEO. H. GEIB, aged 59 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Relatives and friends are invited.

JACOBS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock, PRICILLA ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Jonas B. and Esther Jacobs, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 East 78th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

LAY.—On Thursday, 10th of July, of tubercular meningitis, MORTON LAY, son of Col. R. G. and Caroline Y. Lay, aged 3 years and 5 months.

McKESSON.—Suddenly, at Norwood, N. J., July 10, CLIFFORD, son of Lela and John McKesson, Jr.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 9, JAMES, eldest son of Rev. James and Deborah Millett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.

We also deal in all kinds of NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed on GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.'s Minion No. 13, Nonpareil No. 13, and Agate No. 13, with their PATENT FIGURES and FRACTIONS to the AGATE ONLY, now first used.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARMING BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING!

JUST PUBLISHED.

A FAIR SAXON. By JUSTIN McCARTHY. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 or $1 50.

A VAGABOND HEROINE. By Mrs. EDWARDS. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, 75 cents or $1 25.

SARATOGA in 1901. By ELI PERKINS. 200 beautiful illustrations by Arthur Lumley. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.

We predict for this volume an immense sale.—*New-York Herald.*

OVERLAND. By J. W. DEFOREST	$1 00
LADY JUDITH. By JUSTIN McCARTHY	1 25
MODERN LEADERS. By JUSTIN McCARTHY	1 75

MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS' RECENT NOVELS.

OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?	$1 00
THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES	1 00
ARCHIE LOVELL	1 00
STEVEN DAWRENCE, YEOMAN	1 00
SUSAN FIELDING	1 00
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE	1 00

Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. SHELDON & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-st. Mailed for 25 cents.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday,) July 9, but one sale of real estate was held, that being by Blackwell & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Cook, Esq., referee, of the five four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, beginning 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue. There were but few persons in attendance at the sale, and the bidding was confined principally to parties in interest, and the property was disposed of as follows: The house and lot 25 by 98.9, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, was sold to Joseph Thomson, the plaintiff, for $11,700. The house and lot, 25 by 98.9, next adjoining, to the same buyer, for $12,000. The two houses and lots, each 17.1 by 98.9, next adjoining, were sold to James D. Fish, for $23,500; and the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, next adjoining, was sold to Joseph Thomson for $12,000.

James M. Miller announced that the case involving the sale of the house and lot situate on the south side of West Thirty-ninth-street, 189 feet east of Sixth-avenue, was settled by the parties in interest, and the property was withdrawn from sale by order of the referee.

The auction sale of lots situate at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds on Wednesday last, resulted in the sale of 140 plots of land, each containing about two city lots, for a total of $19,146 50. The prices obtained were not so high as the owners expected, but as every lot was sold, the sale was considered a decided success. The details are annexed.

The auction sale of property belonging to William M. Pollock, situate at Elizabeth, N. J., which was announced to be held by order of trustees, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, yesterday, on the premises, was adjourned at the request of one of the trustees, after the four lots, each 25 by 118, situate on the north-west corner of Sherman-avenue and Alina-street, had been sold to C. E. Tracy, one of the mortgagees, for $100 each, over and above the mortgages, and the assessments for Nicolson pavement, amounting to $18 50 per front foot. Total for each lot, $562 50. The reason of the adjournment was that through the neglect to advertise the property, but about twenty persons were in attendance, and it was feared by the parties in interest that the property would, in the absence of competition, fall short of bringing its value. The trustees have, however, agreed to sell the whole property by public auction on the 23d of July next, without limit or reservation.

PRIVATE SALES.

S. Lightstone, real estate broker, No. 668 Sixth-avenue, sold yesterday one house and lot, No. 14 West Fifty-third-street, for $73,000. Also, house and lot, No. 128 West Forty-second-street, for $55,000.

William H. Raynor has sold four full lots on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, and four lots on the rear, fronting Sixty-ninth-street, for $81,000; and reports the sale of four full lots, on the north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street, for $45,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noted for to-day are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by ½ block, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, north side, 200 feet west of First-avenue. Also, executors' sale of a tract of land containing about 770 acres, located in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, Long Island.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Co.

1 4-story brick h. and l., 40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	$11,700
1 4-story brick h. and l., 40th-st., s. s., adjoining, 25x98.9	12,000
2 4-story brick hs. and ls., 40th-st., s. s., adjoining, each 17.1x98.9	23,000
1 4-story brick h. and l., 40th-st., s. s., adjoining, 25x100	12,000

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

3 plots near High-st. and Fleetwood-av., Nos. 1, 2, 3; Mr. Farrington	$210
2 plots near High-st. and Fleetwood-av., Nos. 4, 5; Mr. Wheaton	140
1 plot on Fleetwood-av., No. 6; Mr. Wheaton	122
1 plot corner Fleetwood-av. and High-st., No. 7; Mr. Wheaton	110
1 plot corner Fleetwood av. and High-st., No. 8; Mr Wheaton	140
2 plots corner, adjoining, Nos. 9, 10; Mr. Fowler	235
6 plots on High-st., Nos. 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30; Mr. Wheaton	570
4 plots on High-st., adjoining, Nos. 31, 32, 47, 48; Mr. Wheaton	340
4 plots on High-st., between Franklin and Greenwich sts., Nos. 14, 15, 26, 27; Mr. Welsh	440
5 plots on Greenwich-st., Nos. 16 to 20; C. Fraser	350
5 plots on Franklin-st., Nos. 21 to 25; Mr. Welsh	300
14 plots, bounded by High-st., Franklin-st., and Railroad-av.; J. S. Wood	1,260
2 plots on Stevens and Prospect avs., Nos. 1 and 2; Mr. Odell	280
3 plots on Prospect-av., containing about 5 lots, Nos. 3, 4, and 5; Mr. Mathews	745
1 plot on Prospect-av., containing about 2 lots, No. 6; A. Silvers	335
3 plots on Prospect-av., containing about 6 lots, No. 7, 20, and 21; Mr. Duncombe	830
2 plots on Prospect and 4th avs., containing about 3 lots, Nos. 8 and 19; T. Ward	435
2 plots on Prospect-av., adjoining, containing about 4 lots, Nos. 17 and 18; P. O'Connor	510
2 plots on Prospect-av., adjoining, containing about 4 lots, Nos. 15 and 16; Mr. Havenberger	530
1 plot on Prospect-av., adjoining, containing about 1 lot, No. 14; Mr. Rapele	120
1 plot in rear of above, containing about 1 lot, No. 13; Mr. Perry	135
4 plots adjoining above, containing about 7 lots, Nos. 9 to 12; G. R. Perry	1,221
2 plots corner William-st. and Prospect-av., Nos. 26, 27; Mr. Tangeman	420
2 lots on Prospect-av., adjoining, Nos. 28, 29; Mr. Grewsbach	380
4 plots on Prospect-av., adjoining, Nos. 30 to 33; Mr. H. E. Wilson	720
1 plot on Prospect-av., adjoining, No. 34; Mr. Havenberger	230
1 plot on Prospect-av., adjoining, No. 35; Mr. Brandon	250
1 plot on Prospect-av., adjoining, No. 36; Mr. G. Adam	250
1 plot on Prospect-av., adjoining, No. 37; Mr. Conolt	210
2 plots corner Linden-av. and William-st., Nos. 49, 50; Mr. Ellis	200
1 plot on William-st., adjoining; Mr. Forney	180
2 plots on Linden-st., near William-st., Nos. 47, 48; Walter Evins	280
4 plots on Linden-st., adjoining, Nos. 43 to 46; S. Adams	520
2 plots on Linden-st., adjoining, Nos. 41, 42; Mr. Ellis	290
2 plots on Linden-st., adjoining, Nos. 39, 40; W. Evins	260
18 plots on William-st., containing about 33 city lots; J. Farrington	2,083
6 plots on William-st., between Linden-av. and Union-st., Nos. 62, 63, 86, 87; Mr. Hourse	600
4 plots adjoining above, Nos. 65, 66, 83, 84; J. Danvers	440
2 plots adjoining above, Nos. 82, 67; Mr. Hourse	200
8 plots adjoining above, Nos. 78 to 81 and Nos. 68 to 71; Mr. Havenberger	980
2 plots adjoining above, Nos. 72, 77; Mr. Ellis	260
4 plots adjoining above, Nos. 73 to 76; T. Haskett	360
3 plots, corner Union-st. and William-st.; Mr. Farrington	200
1 plot on Stevens-av.; Mr. Mathews	300

ELIZABETH, N. J.—THURSDAY, JULY 10.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

4 lots, n. w. corner Sherman-av. and Alina-st., each 25x118, for plot	$562

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 9.

Houston-st., s. e. corner Forsythe-st., 28x62; Forsyth-st., e. s. 63 ft. s. of Houston-st., 11x28	$34,000
Rivington-st., n. w. corner Suffolk-st., 34x75, ½ part	13,200
7th-st., s. s., 212.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10; Houston-st., s. e. corner Forsyth-st., 28x63; Forsyth-st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Houston-st., 11x28.1	3,316
10th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.3	12,750
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	14,500
30th-st., s. s., 118.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 42x98.9	21,000
30th-st., Nos. 306 and 308	21,000
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
45th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 80x100.4	29,000
48th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	5,450
80th-st. s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, foreclosure	750
119th-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of Aveue A, 19.9x100	14,000
126th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	5,000

Leases.

Broadway, No. 12, first and third floors, 3 years, per year	$1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, SIX three-story brick and stone dwellings, containing all modern improvements, situated on Sylvan Hill, North New-York, on 135th and 136th sts., near Willis-av. These houses are built in a superior manner, pleasantly located, five minutes from steam-boats and eight to ten minutes from steam and horse cars. Apply at Clinton Insurance Company's office, No. 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of 22 1-5 acres; fine house, stable, ice-house; with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through to place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEARLY an acre with water front, on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water, every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE—FLEETWOOD.—Streets graded and laid out; 400 lots remaining unsold in this, the finest location in Westchester County, for sale at prices below those now obtained for inferior lands in this vicinity; grounds high and commanding; terms easy. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITtle cottage, with nine rooms, delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, having fruit and vegetable garden; will be rented or sold at a bargain. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

YOUR CHOICE OF THREE TASTY COTTAGES near Plainfield; will be sold low to close up; great bargain. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

KATONAH.—FOR SALE OPPOSITE JAY HOMEstead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful, as well as healthy, regions in the State, a gentleman's residence, with forty-six acres; a fine stone house, containing fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a city house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY P. H. JONES, TRUSTEE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873, AT 1 P. M.,

105 ACRES OF LAND, LAID OUT IN VILLA PLOTS AND CITY LOTS, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The property is beautifully situated on the "Short Hills" or "Ridgeview," adjoining the City of Plainfield. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps and tickets for the train at Auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Oh come to the auction this great day,
With Johnson in July;
Such lots as these are sure to pay,
Then come prepared to buy.

Gorgeous Summer Gala by the ATLANTIC OCEAN. 400 SEA-SIDE LOTS will be sold by IMPERATIVE AUCTION SALE at FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, on the estate of John Mott, deceased, between elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontague, and the splendid residence of D. D. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots,

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

No expense will be spared to make this the Grand Chef d'Œuvre of the Season. Read arrangements.

TWO TRAINS, TWO BANDS, TWO TENTS. SUPERB APPETIZING COLLATION. A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF SALUTES. THE WORLD-RENOWNED HARRISON.

Property first-class; will bear inspection. Lots are by the sea-side, within a few moments of hotels. If stormy sale will take place Wednesday, July 16. Special trains will leave New-York via Long Island and South Side Railroads at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Personal application must be made for tickets to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fashionable neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 23d sts.; will be let to a strictly private family until 1st May next; price, $400 per month. Apply by mail to P. T. B., No. 109 Chambers-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Samuel Lippencott, Chetwood Bird, and John J. Miller, of County of Union, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS ARNOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 23d day of June, A. D. 1873, Denis Arnould, of the City of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to Herman F. Hoops, as trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Denis Arnould, and that the said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867." Dated New-York, June 24, 1873. HERMAN F. HOOPS, Trustee.
je27-1aw3wF*

NO. 4,642.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry W. Smith, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. CHARLES M. HALL, Assignee, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York City.
jy4-1aw3wF*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the matter of JOHN K. SMITH and JAMES F. SMITH, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John K. Smith and James F. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.
jy4-1aw3wF*

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE IMMEDIATE RElations of the late SAMUEL J. JONES will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom he was murdered at his residence, South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Friday night, June 27, or Saturday morning, June 28. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever the prosecuting officer may determine shall be entitled to the same. For further particulars address J. S. J. JONES, South Oyster Bay, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER, SARAtoga, and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Sanitary-Room Coolers. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 7 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

MR. JAMES FRANCIS IS ADMITTED TO MEMbership in our firm from this date. TRASK & STONE.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND IRON ROOF FOR Sale.—A high pressure Steam Engine, sixty-five (nominal) horse power. Iron roof with iron columns and rafters, 35x50 feet. R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

A SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $126,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondholders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 16th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—*i. e.* accrued interest to go with the bond.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN, J. F. GILMER, W. B. JOHNSTON, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. ON COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at an early day.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST. Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. A 4,390, for fifty shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company Stock, issued Nov. 6, 1872, in name of William M. Burr, Cazenovia, N. Y., having been lost or mislaid, transfer has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of these bonds intending to join suit under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that more than the required number have given assent, and all assents and assessments must be presented to the committee on or before July 15, 1873. THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$995,959 68
Net earnings 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	378,000 00

The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:

January	$61,363 00
February	80,846 05
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
May	82,681 52
Total for five months	$387,837 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway, 260 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total indebtedness of the company is:

On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	2,200,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $800,600.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED. DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals. EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Trustees. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN. Due in thirty years. NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, and JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN, SEVEN PER CENT. For sale. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Stock: Nos. 15,114, 13,571 for 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. $25 reward will be paid by returning same to ASCAN BACKUS, care of Joseph O'Brien, No. 35 Wall-st. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as the transfer has been stopped.

$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE PAPER, (purchase money,) four, five, six, seven, and eight years to run, on valuable real estate in City of Indianapolis, at a liberal discount, for sale in lots. Address S. & H., care New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers-st.

WANTED—VIRGINIA BONDS AND PAST DUE coupons; North Carolina old and new bonds; Louisiana bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty. ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHENIX Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JULY 9, 1873.

This Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable on demand, at their office in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. OF NEW-YORK. (ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. payable at the same time. The transfer-books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order of the Board. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend. OFFICE OF THE Germania Fire Insurance Company, No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President. WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 21st inst. CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 Montague-st., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A scrip return of SEVENTY PER CENT. of premiums has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Oct. 1, 1873.

ALSO, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Scrip, payable at the same time. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873. OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a half per Cent. will be paid in cash on and after the 15th day of July, to stockholders of record at this date at the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and at the Company's Office, Watertown. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th day of June till the date of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1873. A Dividend of SIX per Cent. is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC Railroad Company of both Land and Construction Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Exchange-place. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution, NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV. FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

TRADES SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 West 23d-st., near Grand Opera-house.

A Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. will be paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000 on July 21. Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

SEVEN PER CENT. allowed. Open every day and evening. C. B. LE BARON, President. I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. Interest begins the FIRST OF EACH MONTH. JOHN P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873. WILLIAM H. MACY, President. JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION THAT would give her a home for herself and child, two years old; was a teacher and is accustomed to the care of children in a family; references exchanged. Address M. S. R., Box No. 3,235 Post-office, New-York.

A PERMANENT HOME WANTED BY AN AMERican woman out on Long Island, to assist in any kind of light house-work, or would take the entire charge of a babe from its birth. Call at No. 205 Freeman's-st., Greenpoint.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. Lowe.

ALL-SUMMER HOUSES.—PRIVATE FAMILIES wishing good help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR FINE Washing.—By an excellent servant; very capable and active; is also a good seamstress; no objection to the country; can speak Spanish, and is a Protestant; can give the best of City references. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will go to the country for the Summer if desired; will give very best City references; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do fine washing in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 478 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly understands her business; willing to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 306 West 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY GOING TO THE country, wishes a situation for her chamber-maid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or to help to take care of children; can give a good recommendation from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 790 11th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; excellent City references. Apply at No. 214 West 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN SOME respectable family, to assist in chamber-work; the best of City references. Call at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS SUPERIOR family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country; can give unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen to-day at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a thoroughly-competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; can give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two very neat, tidy servants; both understand their work well; cook makes excellent bread; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; chamber-maid is thorough in every respect; both will do the work of a moderate-sized family, in City or country, between them; will give best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young Protestant woman in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; prefers the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant women; highly respectable; good cook, good washer and ironer; the other good waitress and chamber-maid; will do the work of the house, together or separate; country or City. Call at No. 383 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man and wife, in a nice private family of three or four persons; woman as cook and general worker, man as gardener and useful man with horses, cows, &c.; references. Address Man and Wife, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; THOROUGHly understands cooking, French and English; is an excellent pastry cook, and a splendid bread and biscuit baker; best of references; hotel or private family. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS COOK; IS AN excellent baker and understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country with a family that returns in the Fall; best City reference. Call at No. 556 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook and laundress or general servant; is respectful, obliging, and capable; a thorough servant, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands English, French, and American cooking, desserts, &c.; where a kitchen-maid is kept. Apply at No. 3 Whitehall-st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXCELlent cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN FIRST-CLASS cook, hot and cold; equal to a man in every respect; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., for three days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PROTESTANT cook, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND A GIRL FOR general house-work. At M. P. Mulby's, 15 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, and tidy young girl in a private family; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family to do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 668 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference. Call at No. 456 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with growing children; speaks French; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS a very superior laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and children's fine clothes; has the best City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fluting and fineries; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object if settled in a good family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her duties, and can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to travel any part with a lady; best City references. Address R. L., Box No. 77 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat, tidy, and genteel young Protestant woman; understands the care of an infant from its birth or growing children; references unexceptionable; good seamstress; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as a superior infant nurse; would take care of grown children and sew; is a capable invalid nurse; has best City references; no objections to country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamber-work in a good family; is well recommended. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT dress-maker; can dress hair, and is highly recommended as capable maid and dress-maker; would go out sewing by the day. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly, or will do other light duties. Apply at No. 45 East 31st-st., her present employer's, between Madison and 4th avs.

SUPERIOR SERVANTS, WITH PROVED RECommendations, at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, two doors below 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WHO has the best of references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 405 5th-av., in the French Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on request. Callers address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERman, married, two children, aged eight and twelve years; is a careful driver and a good groom; can milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; would like rooms for family on or near the place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man who is a thorough coachman and groom; can also do plain gardening, milk, mow lawn, and handy with carpenter's tools; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman or farmer; understands all sorts of stock-raising and crop-growing; best references furnished. Apply to J. S., Box No. 87 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WITH the best of City and country references; sober, and careful driver; seven years in his last place. Address G. J., 45 West 30th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT coachman; has the best of City references; is capable in every respect. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., for three days.

COACHMAN.—ADDRESS NO. 403 GREENWICH-st., New-York. Call or address, Saturday or Monday, Mike Kelley.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, as coachman; can give good reference if required. Apply at No. 304 East 24th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all improvements on a gentleman's place, including green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, forcing pits; has the best of reference as to sobriety; honest and obliging. Address D. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTable man with good references, both medical and private, to take care of a gentleman; would be generally useful. Address T. J. P., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Times Up-town Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, PORTER, OR ASSISTANT WAITer in private family, Summer house or hotel, by a respectable Scotchman, aged twenty-five years; is temperate, willing, and industrious. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTAtion office an active, intelligent boy about sixteen years old; one that can write a good hand, is quick at figures, and not afraid of work. Address J. K., Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED.—BY A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, a competent young man as entry clerk; must be a good writer and correct. Address D., Box No. 4,290 Post-office.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL, AS NURSE OR nursery governess; none but those having the best references need apply. Call at No. 26 West 20th-st., Friday, from 10 until 1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

MATTINGS, RED CHECK, FANCY, AND Coir Mattings, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

FIRST AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 17, 11 A.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 31, 10 A.M.

and weekly succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY SATURDAY at NOON.

California.....Sat., July 12|Columbia.....Wed., July 30
Caledonia.....Wed., July 16|Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2
India.....Sat., July 19|Assyria.....Wed., Aug. 6
Olympus.....Wed., July 23|Castalia.....Sat., Aug. 9
Anchoria.....Sat., July 26|Europia.....Wed., Aug. 13

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
	Currency.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16|Java, Saturday, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23|Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30|Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6|Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Algeria, Wednesday, Aug. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock A. M., or on Friday evening.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brace...Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. Price, Sr.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard.....Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILLINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COCUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

MAPLEHEAD, Jones.....Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, Harper.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western.....Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $80. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. P. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP LAPLAND, OF THE Great Western Steam-ship line, will sail for Bristol, England, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at noon, from Pier No. 18 East River. There are a few desirable state-rooms disengaged.

Apply to E. P. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE.....Surmont..Saturday, Aug. 9
LAFAYETTE.....Trumbull..Saturday, Aug. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock A. M., or on Friday evening.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brace...Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. Price, Sr.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard.....Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILLINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COCUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....July 12
GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP PEMBROKE to Cardiff, on 12th inst., will be conveyed on board by tug steamer, leaving barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 2 P. M. of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

10th July, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU,
AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Austin, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. Bullay, Supt. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclough, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. Chapin, TUESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. CRWFORD, Agent A., G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Beckett, Wednesday, July 9.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Saturday, July 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July 19.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Portas, July 30.

For freight or passage apply to JIM. NORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points to the east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Pulton's Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 7th.....3:00 P. M. Tuesday, 8th.....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 9th..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M. Thursday, 10th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M. Friday, 11th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th.....3:00 P. M. Saturday, 12th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th..4:00 P. M. Saturday, 12th..8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th.....8:30 A. M. Sunday, 13th.....6:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A. M. Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..8:00 A. M. Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th.....8:00 A. M. Friday, 11th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th..8:00 P. M. Monday, 14th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th..11:30 A. M. Tuesday, 15th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th..12:30 P. M. Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on accounts of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

H. H. Mangan, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings. The popular steam-boat

NELLY WHITE,
Capt. Jacob B. Davis,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newport, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat

JESSE HOYT,
Capt. James Sherman,

leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 26, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 23d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Port Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamer SILVER SPRING leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M., via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 8 A. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station, New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE

MONMOUTH PARK.

THREE RACES YESTERDAY.

KING AMADEUS, HUBBARD, AND THE LIGHTNING COLT THE WINNERS.

There cannot be any doubt that yesterday's racing at Monmouth Park was a failure, so far as meeting public anticipation was concerned. The attendance was the largest since the first day and a better class of people were on the grand stand. The field was lined with vehicles and the grass covered near the course fences by hundreds of New Yorkers and Monmouth County residents. Expectation of a good day's sport brought persons from Long Branch, who would not come on any former occasion since the meeting began. They were all doomed to disappointment and went home filled with chagrin and disgust at what many called the "Chicanery of the Turf." In the first place horses had been nominated and sold for the two first contests and never ran. The field which at the close of the pools for the "July Stakes" on the previous night comprised the entries of four owners, diminished down to two at the start, and gave buyers of that stock only half the chance of winning. Again, the "Grand Sweepstakes" exasperated as well as disappointed the spectators. They purchased pools on "Wheatley" and "Bessie Lee," naturally believing that there must be some chance of their winning, whereas the guileless people learned by the result that no reason existed for such a belief. Hubbard, as will be seen below, beat them so badly as to make the whole thing appear like a "humbug," as the losers called it. In short, the feelings of the sufferers led them into much stronger expressions than would be nice to print. Four-mile races will not gain any popularity through yesterday's struggle. On the contrary, few outside of turfmen will be found silly enough to risk a cent against the favorite in future, unless they have seen the animal named run before. The "Consolation Purse," too, afforded another instance of the mutability of racing events. Why, to say the least, it was one of the queerest witnessed for a long time. There were well-known horses, Nevada and Minnie W., beaten by those which brought the lowest figures in the betting. More curious than all, Nevada, after a run of a mile and a half, had to be blanketed and galloped to make him sweat. This does not look well. Every turfman knows that if in good condition the beast ought to perspire after his race, unless he got too much cold water to drink before the start. Some persons go the length of saying that this must have been the case with Nevada. If so, it is easy to understand why the favorite did not make even a decent show of her power. She could not warm to her work in time to make anything by it. These are only the sentiments of the uninitiated, it is true; but that they should exist is unfortunate.

The general appearance of the park must have been pleasing to the owners of fast horses. "The best people in the country were there," to use the colored waiter's expression. More ladies had seats on the grand stand than were there since the Fourth, and moneyed men were plenty. Betting consequently ran high, and some lucky individuals carried home large winnings with them in the evening. The club-house was almost deserted during the racing, for a good view of the horses on the "homestretch" is not attainable from this point. One must be on the grand stand to see the most exciting part of the contest—the last 200 yards. After the programme had been gone through, the rooms of the club began to fill up. Beside the usual visitors—members and their families—many strangers entered and dined. There was quite a fashionable throng present. But it is on the road home to New-York or Long Branch that the spirit of the people shows itself. Clattering along the dusty roads some sang and laughed boisterously. They were generally the winners or reckless losers. Few who had lost, however, were more than moody or hypercritical, principally the latter. On the boat up the bay the same distinctions in tone were felt, and, except the few lucky ones, the passengers were dissatisfied with their day's entertainment.

THE JULY STAKES.

The games opened with the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there were twenty-five entries, and seventeen were marked to start, but when they were summoned to the post but seven answered. Before the pool-selling began, Dr. Underwood announced that the Morris stable would not be represented, as Regardless had struck herself in her morning's work. This was a great disappointment to many, but it was by no means the only one of the day. The starters were A. Belmont's b. c. Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke; also ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst; D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie; P. Lorillard's br. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol; John E. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler; and A. B. Lewis's b. f. Vandalia, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light. The reputation of the Belmont pair for speed was an inducement sufficient to elevate them to the first place in the estimation of the knowing ones, while the reports of fast trials about Saxon made him a strong second choice. The status of each stable may be gleaned from the following figures:

Scratch / King Amadeus	$1,625	$1,000	$700
Saxon	850	600	450
Culpepper	500	230	170
Visigoth	315	170	100
Pennington / Vandalia	400	210	160
Total	$3,690	$2,210	$1,580

THE RACE.

They were gathered at the quarter-pole, and after breaking away twice they were at length got in line, and at the signal Visigoth was the first to get away, Vandalia being second, King Amadeus third, Pennington fourth, Culpepper fifth, Scratch sixth, Saxon seventh. As they went along the backstretch, King Amadeus went to the front, while Saxon left his rear position and rushed up to the third place. When they had reached the half-mile pole, Amadeus was showing the way a length before Saxon and Vandalia, who were now head and head, while Culpepper was in the fourth place. When they came round the lower turn, Saxon had got up to King Amadeus, and was at his saddle-girth, while Vandalia was a close third, and Scratch and Business on even terms, Pennington next, and Visigoth in the rear. When they went past the three-quarter pole the positions of the two leaders were reversed, for Saxon pushed to the front, and held the lead from Amadeus by half a length. Scratch, in the meantime, had got up to Vandalia, and Culpepper was in attendance and ready for the final work. Coming up the home-stretch Saxon still held the lead, but closely pressed by Amadeus, while Culpepper came to the third place, Vandalia having given it up. As they came up nearer to the goal, Scratch came with a rush and headed Culpepper, and the race now became exciting. Would Saxon win? He looked dangerous, and was nearly three-quarters of a length in front, but the pace began to tell on him, and at last he received the lash; but it was no inducement to him, for he died away under the infliction, and was soon in the fourth place. Amadeus in the meantime was leading a length, while his stable companion was in the second place and Culpepper, third, lapped on him. It was now apparent that the Belmont pair would be first and second, and when they passed under the string, the winners, they were received with cheers. King Amadeus was a length ahead of Scratch, who was half a length before Culpepper, third, Saxon fourth, Vandalia fifth, Aaron Pennington sixth, and Visigoth seventh. Time—1:18¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—July Stakes; value, $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $100 and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst............1
A. Belmont's b. c. Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Normanby............2
D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold............3
P. Lorillard's imp. b. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of Girasol............4
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalia, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light............5
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler............6
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia............7

Time—1:18¼.

THE FOUR-MILE HEATS.

The second event of the day was expected to be a grand affair, being the grand sweepstakes for all ages, four-mile heats. On this occasion the word "grand" was out of place, for a more hollow affair has been seldom witnessed on the turf. It was the expectation of seeing an exciting race that drew the large concourse of spectators; but the announcement that Preakness and True Blue would not start was sufficient to dampen the enthusiasm. The stake had closed with ten entries, including the names of Tubman, Hubbard, Preakness, Mary Clark, Helmbold, Wheatley, True Blue, Susan Ann, Annie Bush, and Bessie Lee. Unfortunately, Tubman and Annie Bush went wrong early in the season, and Helmbold's leg gave way when being prepared for this race. The public, however, was satisfied that an exciting struggle would ensue between True Blue and Preakness, and up to the last moment turfmen laid the flattering unction to their souls that both would be at the post in good form. Instead of this, Hubbard, Bessie Lee, and Wheatley were the only competitors, and this settled the matter that the race would prove a fizzle, notwithstanding that Bessie Lee was said to have done a fast three miles as a trial run. It will be a hard matter hereafter to disabuse the public mind in regard to four-mile-heat races as a delusion and a snare, and your "old turfmen" who have been crying for this style of race will come to the conclusion that races of a shorter distance furnish more fuel for popular enthusiasm. The race of yesterday may therefore be considered as indicating a desire on the part of horse-owners to keep their steeds out of "old-time races." Taking a humanitarian view of the "grand sweepstakes" race, it would be well to observe that Hubbard deserves the thanks of the spectators for distancing his competitors (!) in the first heat, for it was as much a torture to the lookers-on to see Bessie Lee and Wheatley struggling as to the horses themselves. Let us have no more four-mile-heat races without we have horses entered that are capable of going the journey. It is almost unnecessary to say that Hubbard was a great favorite over the other two. He ran the distance in excellent time, and proved himself to be a good horse. Yet there were many who did not think he could go the distance, and it was this fear that induced them to take the odds, which were as follows:

Hubbard	$710	$1,525	$1,000
Bessie Lee	250	405	350
Wheatley	200	400	300
	$1,160	$2,330	$1,650

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—Hubbard was away first, a length ahead of Bessie Lee, second, and Wheatley third. As they went round the turn Hubbard opened a gap of three lengths, which he increased to four at the quarter-pole, Bessie Lee still second, three lengths ahead of Wheatley. Hubbard was going very easy, and the pace was, consequently, very slow. He passed the half-mile pole three lengths ahead of Bessie Lee, who was the same distance before Wheatley. Coming round the lower turn Hubbard increased the gap, and finished the first mile in 1:59, six lengths ahead of Bessie Lee, who was three lengths before Wheatley. Hubbard was now set to work to make the pace faster, and kill the others. He was running very fast, and when he reached the half-mile pole he was ten lengths away, and on coming round the lower turn, still further away, he left the others. He completed the second mile in 1:48, or the two miles in 3:47. Bessie Lee was fifteen lengths behind him, and but a length in front of Wheatley. As they went round the turn Wheatley took the second place from Bessie, and closed upon Hubbard, who led him ten lengths past the quarter-pole, while Bessie was struggling four lengths in the rear. At the half-mile pole Hubbard was a dozen away, but on the lower turn he increased the gap to twenty lengths, and finished the third mile that distance ahead in 1:53. The three miles in 5:40. He increased the distance as he went round the turn, and distanced both the others, who were more than a furlong away. Time—7:37½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Grand Sweepstakes, value $3,000, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, play or pay, for all ages; the second to receive $500, and the third $250, out of the stakes; four-mile heats.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield............1
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe............dis.
Hosea Ball's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister............dis.

Time—7:37½.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The third and concluding event was a dash of a mile and a half for beaten horses. There were four entries, as follows: R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina; F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, and John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter. By the previous performances of Nevada, the knowing ones were justified in backing her strongly for this race, but they were doomed to sorrowful disappointment. It was freely asserted that Nevada ran bloated with water, and under such circumstances it was impossible for her to win. The horses that were the least thought of were first and second in the race. The following are the quotations:

Nevada	$700	$800	$500
Minnie W.	325	365	285
Valley Brook	185	200	130
Coffee's colt	60	155	130
Total	$1,270	$1,520	$1,045

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half they were started from the half-mile pole, and after one false start they were sent away, with Minnie W. in the first place, Coffee's colt second, Valley Brook third, and Nevada four lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn Valley Brook shot up to the first place and led Minnie W. half a length, but Minnie W. here bolted away and her jockey could not control her. She rushed away and passed the three-quarter pole four lengths ahead of Valley Brook, who was half a length ahead of Nevada, who was two lengths before Coffee's colt. As they came up the home-stretch Nevada came with a rush, assumed the second place, and challenged Minnie W., who had tired herself. When they came past the stand Minnie W. was a neck before Nevada, who was six lengths ahead of Valley Brook, he being four lengths before Coffee. As they went round the turn, Minnie W. got half a length in front of Nevada, who was four lengths ahead of Valley Brook, while Coffee was now but a length behind. When they passed the quarter pole Nevada was challenging Minnie W. again, and the latter was but a neck in advance. Going down the backstretch, they were all close together, and a fine brush ensued for the lead. In a short time Coffee's colt went to the front, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was showing the way by a neck, Nevada second, a length before Minnie W., and Valley Brook a close third. As they came round the lower turn, Minnie W. made an effort and passed Nevada, then challenged Coffee, and once more was in the lead. They approached the three-quarter pole with Minnie still ahead, with Coffee lapped on her, and half a length before Valley Brook, while Nevada had fallen away in the rear. As they came up to the home-stretch, Valley Brook passed Minnie W. and was running second, but Coffee's colt was running away, and despite the efforts of Valley Brook, who was receiving the lash, Coffee won by two lengths in 2:43½; Valley Brook, second, three lengths ahead of Minnie W., who was four lengths in front of Nevada.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400 for beaten horses, all ages; those beaten once allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three time, 14 pounds; $250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; one mile and a half.

John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 85 pounds............1
F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 85 pounds............2
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 82 pounds............3
A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, 100 pounds............4

THE TOM BOWLING-SPRINGBOK CONTROVERSY.

The starter at Monmouth Park, as is well known, is Mr. Ben. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field & Farm.* That paper this week prints the following paragraph:

"The great majority of men engaged in business pursuits act in a dual capacity. The views expressed by them in business hours are not those that they enforce in the social circle. The man only sinks his individuality when he acts for the house or firm with which he is connected in a business way. When he represents his firm, the responsibility of his acts are shouldered by his firm. But when he engages in a work with which the firm has no connection whatever, he simply acts as an individual, and his business associates are not bound by anything he may do. This rule is simply just, and as such it is generally observed. The *Turf, Field & Farm* furnishes no exception to the rule."

The same paper elsewhere speaks thus of the race:

"The rain began to fall as the horses went to the starting-post, and when the drum tapped it was coming down quite heavily. The son of Lexington and Lucy Fowler proved the victor, which places him at the head of all the three-year olds of the year. We differ from many others, and think this one of the best races ever run under all the circumstances. They bounded away at a fearful rate of speed, the first half mile being run in 51¾, the mile in 1:45¾, and the race in 2:45¾. When the horses had gone a mile the rain had wet the track to such an extent that it balled under the horses' feet like snow, and made the going much worse than a deep mud track would have been. This accounts, we think, for the slowness of the last half mile, and also for the great distress exhibited, not by one, but by all the colts in the race."

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN.

The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Madeira via Bermuda, July 6, arrived in this port yesterday, and came to anchor off the Battery. The following are the names of her officers: James Alden, Rear Admiral; Andrew Bryson, Captain; Thomas L. Swann, Lieutenant Commander; Wm. Whitehead, Lieutenant Commander; Charles H. Stockton, Louis Kingsley, W. T. Buck, H. W. Lyon, and J. V. B. Bleeker, Lieutenants; Charles R. Brown, Newton E. Mason, H. T. Monahan, Ensigns; H. W. Schaefer, Alex. McCracken, Walter S. Halliday, Wm. M. Wood, George F. W. Holman, Thomas C. Spencer, Wm. Remson, Charles C. Vreeland, John G. Abbott, T. G. C. Salter, Wm. H. Van de Carr, Albert J. Dabney and W. T. C. Cason, Midshipmen; Albert C. Gorgas, Surgeon; John B. Ackley, Assistant Surgeon; Arthur Burtis, Pay-master; J. Q. A. Ziegler, Chief Engineer; Robt. L. Harris, First Assistant Engineer; George W. Dorrance, Chaplain; Wm. Long, Boatswain; John C. Ritter, gunner; George W. Conover, carpenter; John H. Waite, Admiral's Clerk; R. G. Teltus, Paymaster's Clerk; Wm. S. Muse, First Lieutenant of Marines.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

The Controller is constantly annoyed with what looks like spite or malice, if not sharp practice, on the part of litigants against the City by the omission of the notice required by law before the issue of execution on a judgment. The new charter provides that:

"Before any execution shall be issued on any judgment recovered upon such a claim a notice of the recovery thereof shall also be given to the Controller, and he shall be allowed ten days to provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner according to law."

The sheriff gets the execution and immediately levies on the most valuable or indispensable personal property of the City conveniently within his reach, like the paintings of illustrious men on the walls of the Governor's room of the City Hall, or the steam fire-engines and horses, and thus costs are increased at the expense of the City, while the attempt is made to annoy and embarrass the Controller, and if possible, bring him into disrepute for performing a duty he owes to the tax-payers, to protect the Treasury against the thousand assaults daily made upon it.

BY BALLOON TO EUROPE.

The proprietors of the New-York *Graphic* have agreed to construct a balloon for Prof. Wise, who proposes to make the journey to Europe through the air, and is confident of his success. The following correspondence has passed upon the subject:

PROF. HENRY TO THE GRAPHIC.

Your letter of June 25 relative to the proposed balloon voyage across the Atlantic was received at the institution during my absence from the city, and now on my return I embrace the first opportunity to give it a reply.

All the observations that have been made on the motion of the atmosphere, as well as the deductions from theoretical considerations, lead to the conclusion that the resultant motion of the air around the whole earth, within the temperate zones, especially about the middle of them, is from west to east, and therefore, provided a balloon can be sustained at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time, it would, under ordinary circumstances, be wafted across the Atlantic. But the question is, Can the balloon be sustained at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time to make the journey? This is a question which can be determined only by actual experiment. Hydrogen gas, which will give the greatest amount of levity, is of all fluids that which has the greatest power of permeation, or, in other words, is the most difficult to confine. Common street gas, with which balloons are generally filled, possesses less power of permeation, but it has also less specific levity.

In view of all the facts, I would advise that Mr. Wise make a preliminary voyage across the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the distance being about the same as that across the latter ocean. If this feat is successfully accomplished, confidence in the Transatlantic project will be established. I think it not improbable that the voyage across the ocean might be made in less than across the land, since, on account of the unequal heating of the surface of the earth, more adverse currents would be met in the latter than in the former case. A somewhat greater elevation might on this account be required to perform the journey over the land than over the water, but the difference would not be sufficiently great to warrant the voyage across the ocean before having made the preliminary experiment over land.

Mr. Wise has had great experience in aeronautics, and has made observations of much interest to meteorology. I admire his intrepidity, and am confident that he would not hesitate for a moment to venture his life in the proposed enterprise; but, while on the one hand it might be pleasant for me to assist by a favorable opinion in gratifying his desire to attempt the hazardous voyage, on the other it would be improper in me to encourage, in the slightest degree, such an attempt previous to a successful result in the preliminary experiment I have mentioned. I am, very truly yours, JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.

PROF. HENRY TO MR. WISE.

John Wise:

DEAR SIR: I have just answered a letter from the *Daily Graphic* Company, which was received during my absence from the city, in which I advised that you make a preliminary voyage across the Continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, which, if successful, would fully establish the practicability of your proposed enterprise.

I had no doubt of the fact that, if your balloon can be sustained in the air sufficiently long, a voyage might be made across the Atlantic; but this is the point which it would appear to me, from my partial knowledge of what has been accomplished in the art of ballooning, is yet to be satisfactorily established. No one, however, has had more experience in the art than yourself, and you ought not to venture on the hazardous journey without the fullest assurance that the balloon can be sustained at the requisite elevation for, say, ten days.

I think it probable that over the ocean, at a considerable elevation, the tendency to meet adverse currents will be less than over the land; on the other hand, however, there will be a chance of meeting a cyclone—which might carry you around a circle of several thousand miles, and throw you back over the coast of the United States, since you would be most likely to meet the northern portion of the great whirl, which would be moving in the western direction—the only possibility of escape from which would be by ascending to a very high elevation. The higher temperature of the Gulf Stream tends to produce an ascent of air above it during the colder months of the year, but in Summer this effect would scarcely be perceptible.

Your remark in regard to the greater velocity of the easterly motion of the balloon at night, is in accordance with meteorological principles, since at this period the unequal heating of the earth by the direct rays of the sun does not take place, and hence adverse currents are not as frequent. The cooling of the atmosphere in that part of the earth which is in the shadow will tend to produce at the surface of the earth after sunset a westerly current, while at a certain elevation above the earth the current would at the same time be in an opposite direction. In the morning, just before and after sunrise, the current at the surface of the earth produced by the cooling would be eastward, while that in the atmosphere above would be westward.

As one in whose welfare I have long felt a personal interest, and who I am convinced is in earnest in regard to hazarding the perilous enterprise, I feel almost reluctant to express to you my views. While, on the one hand, I think the project in question is possible under favorable conditions, on the other it is undoubtedly hazardous. Furthermore, if successful, the one who achieves the enterprise will forever associate his name with the history of the progress of science, while if unsuccessful he will be considered as a reckless and foolhardy adventurer.

In conclusion, I would remark that, while I would be delighted to learn that you had successfully accomplished the feat, I would prefer that some one in whom I am less interested were subjected to the risk.
I am, very truly yours, JOSEPH HENRY.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, July 5, 1873.

MR. WISE TO PROF. HENRY.

Prof. Henry:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: Your reply to my inquiries came to hand, and I thank you sincerely for the kind words in behalf of my welfare and safety. I can fully appreciate your generous advice, but you will, nevertheless, pardon me for my determination to make the test trip across the sea in preference of making it across the continent. Over the water we have a level road, which we should not find over the land; and the idea of dropping down upon the Nevada or Rocky Mountains is more undesirable than to drop into the sea, if misfortune of that kind should prevail. Furthermore, the transmarine augurs better success than the transmontane, for the reason you state—greater regularity of currents. I have encountered the water in lake and sea, in storm and calm, and have received no damage, which is more than can be said for earth and woods. My experience over and in the water in cases of adversity has wedded me more to its refuge than mountain range and woodland. But we hope to avoid these possibilities, in the belief that our air-ships will serve us for ten days, and three should take us across if we sail high enough to override the cyclone region, for which we have provided in the greater capacity of the balloon to meet an expansion of gas in a 15,000-feet altitude, and cyclones rarely reach half that altitude. The Gulf Stream in the air as a counterpart of that of the sea I had considered as a probable contingency to enable us to reach the coast of Ireland, but as you point out the little effect of its influence in the Summer time, we shall not expend any of our power in seeking for that. Our main reliance will be in a rapid transit in such stratum as shall serve us best, believing that it can be done inside of seventy hours. We are fully alive to the perils that abler heads than ours surround it with, but we fail to realize them in the emphatic manner in which they are pronounced; and it is the faith that abideth within us of its possibility that must excuse our determination to do this thing. The unpleasantness of being deemed reckless and foolhardy is already discounted, as that is the baptism of our profession in the eyes of the many; and the few exceptions to this that we find in the sparser world of science outweighs all that sort of agony, and the success of our enterprise will compensate our good friends who stand by us on scientific principles. And if we possibly should fail to reach the other side high and dry, and be plumped into the sea, we paddle to shore, dry our clothes, and try it again, as we shall then at least have learned the desideratum in the matter. But you may smile at the self-complacency in leaving no margin for ill-success and risk of life. Pardon us for that weakness of having none to make, because we see only the science in the thing; and the practice of aeronauts we understand tolerably well. For me, an old advocate of aerial travel across the sea and around the world, it would be a shame to my life's profession to sneak out of the world without trying to leave an honorable record as a memorial of its ultimate utility. I feel earnestly impressed that this experiment must be made, and made successfully, and, with my good and faithful companion, Washington H. Donaldson, will try and make it so, though we shall attempt it with a paraphernalia that is comparatively as much behind what it ought to be as were the puny caravals of Columbus to what they should have been for his aim and object. It comforts us greatly to learn that scientific men—and those who look heavenward betimes—have faith in our proposition; and we will try to make them feel not ashamed of that faith, by the effort we shall put forth. Allow me, again, to thank you for your kindly considerations, and the satisfactory answers to my inquiries, and believe me as ever, your friend and fellow-citizen.
JOHN WISE.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Two rival claimants for the office of Attorney to the Department of Buildings—Mr. M. J. Farrell, the adopted son of ex-Gov. Fenton, and Mr. Frederick E. Gedney—appeared before the Mayor yesterday. Mr. Farrell held the office during the period when Jas. M. Macgregor was Superintendent of the department, and he was recently reappointed by the present incumbent, who claims that under section 36 of the supplemental charter he has power to select the attachés of his office. Mr. Gedney was appointed by the Corporation Counsel, E. Delafield Smith, who holds that section 36 of the general charter gives him that right. After hearing both parties the Mayor said he would investigate the matter.

PACIFIC MAIL.

ANSWER OF THE COMPANY TO MR. STOCKWELL'S COMPLAINTS

It will be remembered by persons conversant with affairs in Wall-street that Alden B. Stockwell, recently President of Pacific Mail, a short time ago brought suit against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, for moneys which he claimed were due to him, amounting to more than a million dollars. Of course, the present Board of Directors refused to allow the claim, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Stockwell was still supposed to be largely indebted to the company. The complaint of Mr. Stockwell was duly served upon Capt. Bradbury, President of Pacific Mail, and yesterday the answer was in turn served upon Messrs. Barlow, Larocque & McFarland, Mr. Stockwell's attorneys. The answer to the complaint is as follows:

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—Alden B. Stockwell against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.—The defendant above named, answering to the complaint herein states as follows:

First—The defendant admits that it is a corporation, as in the complaint alleged.

Second—The defendant states that since the causes of action in the complaint mentioned accrued the Board and the officers of the said corporation have nearly all been changed, and that the present Board are not familiar with the transactions of the previous Board.

Third—That on information and belief, the defendant denies each and every allegation of the complaint, except as the same is admitted in the first paragraph of this answer, and the defendant prays that the complaint herein be dismissed with costs.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney for Defendant.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—George H. Bradbury, the President of the above-named defendant, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing answer is true, to his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

GEORGE H. BRADBURY,
President Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1873.
HAMILTON FISH, Jr., Notary Public.

It is very generally believed in Wall-street that the entire matter of the suits against the Company by Mr. Stockwell is merely a stock-jobbing affair and that the stories of the bad condition of the Company mostly originate in the heads of a few operators who wish to buy in the stock at a low figure. It is now said that these parties are finding it extremely difficult to keep down the price, and that if the buoyant feeling of the past few days continues to prevail in the street, they will be subjected to serious loss.

THE "LIBERAL" REPUBLICANS.

About a score of persons assembled last evening at No. 453 Fourth-avenue under the name of the "Liberal" Republican General Committee, and after waiting for about an hour, organized, with Thomas E. Stewart as presiding officer, who announced that the meeting was not a regular one, but an adjourned meeting. All formal business was therefore dispensed with. Michael Pursell sent in a communication announcing his resignation from the General Committee. Christopher Pullman asked if Gen. Cochrane could give any information relative to the meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel and the prospects of the party. Gen. Cochrane in reply made a long speech, and said a combination was in progress between the Liberal Republicans and the Allen County movement. His remarks were of a very general character, no particular details being given, but he, however, stated that a State convention would be held at Saratoga on the 31st inst. He said the Liberal Republican Party was independent of all other parties, all of which were expiring rapidly. What the Liberal Republicans may do in the future will be a question of expediency, and what the hopes of the party may be, can be better determined, he said, after the convention has been held. Christopher Pullman then moved the following resolutions, which, after some debate, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee is exceedingly sorry for the troubles and difficulties which fall to the lot of the school teachers of the City of New-York, and hereby express their sympathy with them in their affliction, as shown in the following facts:

1. That they are allowed to labor but 214 of the 307 working days of the year, while their fellows in other employments have the privilege of working the full 307.

2. That they are permitted to labor during those 214 days but five hours per day, while most of us in other business have the privilege of working full ten hours, and very many of us twelve, thirteen, and fourteen hours.

3. That whenever they desire to be absent from their posts they are compelled to say they are or have been sick; otherwise they would not receive pay for the absent time.

4. That during the months of July and August, they are compelled to desist from labor, and retire to the country (as they may feel disposed) to rusticate at the public expense, while nineteen-twentieths of the workers in the great human hive are allowed, without let or hindrance, to labor on.

5. That they are required to receive for their services nearly twice the average amount of pay of their brothers and sisters in the great working mass.

Resolved, That we consider it high time that they, (the school teachers,) should hold mass-meetings, appoint a committee of seventy, carry elections by making large promises, and then relapse into the old system of getting all the pay they can, and doing as little for it as may be consistent with a quieting of public clamor.

Judge Fithian then made a long harangue on the condition of politics in the United States, and the purity especially of the Liberal Republican Party, and was followed by one or two other speakers, after which the committee adjourned.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

Since last report, the long-expected "casts and squeezes" of the Greek inscriptions discovered by the expedition at Nahr el Kelb have arrived. They were opened at the University, in this City, and found complete and entire. The casts of the "Hamath inscriptions" were also received by same steamer. These fortunate acquisitions excite the liveliest interest among our scholars. Plates and fac similes are being prepared with all possible dispatch. The committee expect to get the next number through the press as early as August. In the meantime, it is hoped that the friends of this work will forward their contributions. Money is needed, and at once, to cover the heavy outlay for publication as well as work in the field. At last account (May 11) the whole party was in good health and spirits. The following additional contributions have been received:

James Buel	$100
Alex. Holland	10
Martin H. Levin	50
J. C. Havemeyer	10
L. Skidmore	10
Seabury Brewster	25
Wm. Sellers, Philadelphia	100
John Crosby Brown	100
Jas. Johnson	10
Rev. C. L. Brace	10
Rev. W. W. Rand	10
Plymouth Church, Syracuse, N. Y.	10
Rev. Geo. B. Draper	10
Bishop Paddock	10
Rev. H. W. Roth, Greenville, Penn.	5
Hamilton Odell	10
Mrs. W. Edwards	10
W. Edwards, Jr.	10
Total	$500
Previously acknowledged	3,878

MR. COMSTOCK'S EXPLANATION.

In reference to the action of Mr. Anthony Comstock, reported in THE TIMES of the 3d, in regard to a certain class of mail matter which had been made the subject of correspondence with Washington, he gives a positive denial of having done anything inconsistent with his duties as special agent on the 7th June, or any other date, and says that he never tampered with any mail matter in any post-office. His action on the occasion referred to was, he states, based on written authority from Washington, and claims that no letters were disturbed by him save fictitious letters, which came within his juris diction under section 60 of the Post-office regulations.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals of this City played the Olympics of South Brooklyn, on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very slim audience. The Brooklyn boys where wholly unable to hit Martin with anything like good effect. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	6—26
Olympic	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0— 6

Umpire—Mr. Boyd, of the Atlantic.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
Runs Earned—Mutuals, 8.

NOTES.

To-morrow the Mutuals play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds. This will be the second championship game between these clubs, and not the Kelly benefit match, as some have supposed. The benefit game between the "Mutes" and Atlantics for the family of the late M. J. Kelly will positively come off this day one week—July 18.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Another collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Road, at the Jersey City Depot, last evening, between Engine No. 913, which was going in to take out the 5 o'clock train, and a train of empty passenger-cars. They met on the switch between Hudson and Greene streets. Two of the cars were completely wrecked and thrown from the track. The water-valve of the engine burst, which was the only damage it received. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping off. The brakemen on the passenger-train escaped in the same way.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Fidelio Quartet Club gave a Summer-night's festival at Elm Park, yesterday.

Henry Hoffner was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $300 from his employer, John A. Van Buskirk, of No. 67 East Tenth-street.

James Hunter, of No. 85 Spring-street, and John Gerald, of No. 108 West Houston-street, yesterday broke into the premises of Charles Schaller, No. 111 Spring-street.

The Erie directors failed to hold the annual meeting for the election of officers, yesterday, owing to the absence of a quorum. The meeting will be held on the 16th of the present month.

Deputy Sheriff Stevens states that the pictures in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, seized under execution, at the suit of Justice J. McGuire, for $14,000 salary, and interest, will not be sold until Tuesday.

Lieut. Richard C. Hooker, First Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, and First Lieutenant of Marines Frank D. Webster, arrived from Madeira, via Bermuda, in the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, yesterday.

It was said in the City Hall, yesterday, that the Mayor's friends in the Board of Aldermen had declined to confirm all the nominations for police justiceships, and that they had decided to reject all but three of the number.

Margaret Mullin, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 121 East Eighty-fourth-street, was found yesterday morning, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, suffering from cholera morbus, and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday Isaac Hollender, of No. 216 East Fifty-eighth-street, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Isadore Kins, of No. 35 Bond-street. Justice Ledwith committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Frank Smith was charged by James Griffith, of No. 209 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, with having stolen from him a gold watch valued at $80. Smith was committed in default of $1,500.

A new business directory has been published by Goulding in addition to his New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City edition. The present issue contains over 1,000 pages of good matter, is printed in good clear type, and embraces New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the bakery of Geo. Scherling, in the basement of No. 1,100 Second-avenue, caused by the upsetting of a pot of lard. Damage to the building and contents, $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the Continental and Tradesmen's Companies.

A meeting of the Veteran Association of the New-York Tenth Regiment, was held last evening at the rooms of the San Domingo Club, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. Major Cowton presided. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to form a basis of organization.

In reference to the charge made against ex-Superintendent Macgregor, of the Department of Public Buildings, that he refused to deliver up his books to his successor, Mr. Macgregor says that on the 19th of May, when Mr. Adams took charge, he handed him all the keys of the office. He says that there was no demand made on him for the books and documents.

The prosecution against Wm. H. Healy, late a paymaster in the United States Navy, arrested on a charge of embezzling about $38,000, and against whom one Little had turned State's evidence, has been abandoned. Commissioner Davenport states that no corroborative testimony could be procured, but that a civil suit will be commenced against the bondsmen of Healy.

H. B. Goodwin, James H. Carson, and Francis Sacchi, officers in the Bureau of Inspection of Cigars, Appraisers' Department of the Customs, arrested some days ago, charged with defrauding the Government out of a large amount of revenue stamps, were again before Commissioner Davenport yesterday. Goodwin was committed in default of bail, and the others were released on giving $5,000 bail.

John Williamson, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, in Cherry-street, and Jacob Meckler, were brought before United States Commissioner Davenport, yesterday, charged with resisting Deputy Marshal John Stephenson when attempting to arrest a sailor charged with a violation of the Shipping act. Williamson was held in default of $2,500 bail, and Meckler was discharged on his own recognizance.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent and interest, $10,309 09; from assessments of street openings and improvements and interest, $10,637 40; from market rents and fees, and interest on bond and mortgage, $796 70; from permits for street stands, show-cases, &c., $731; from licenses and fines, $170 50; from Croton water rent and penalties, $18,039 91; from permits to tap water pipes, $81 50; from sale of vitrified stoneware pipe, $454 63; from permits to connect with sewers, &c., $250; total, $41,470 83.

BROOKLYN.

The band of the Twenty-third Regiment will perform to-morrow, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., in Prospect Park.

Controller Schroeder left for Albany, last evening, to obtain a certified copy of the charter from which 1,000 copies will be printed for official circulation.

A dispatch was received in Brooklyn, yesterday, from Washington, announcing that Col. McLeer had been recommended as the successor of Capt. Hall, recently removed from the charge of the Federal Pension Office.

The steamer Wyoming took out from Brooklyn yesterday to Iona Island a select picnic party under the auspices of the Constitution Club. The party numbered about 300, and embraced most of the prominent officials of the city. On their return the excursionists expressed entire satisfaction with the day's enjoyment.

Police Commissioners Jourdan and Briggs were sworn in yesterday, and sent notification to the Excise Commissioners of their assumption of the duties of that board, in accordance with the provisions of the charter. The Excise Board, therefore, becomes extinct from to-day.

The body of a man was found in the bay yesterday. When taken to Fort Hamilton it was identified as that of Louis Jacquitte, who was drowned on Sunday by the capsizing of a boat in the Narrows. The body of his wife, who was drowned with him, was recovered Wednesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Streets have been cut through the old upper quarantine property at Tompkinsville, and the land has been laid out in plots of various sizes, and put on the market for sale.

William Ridger, a bar-tender for Daniel Kline, in Broad-street, Stapleton, was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, yesterday, on the charge of stealing $75 from the drawer. The Justice committed him to the County Jail for six months.

The Town Board of Excise, of Southfield, outside the villages, held their last meeting yesterday, and gave notice to all persons selling spirituous liquors without a license that they will be dealt with strictly in accordance with the provisions of the new law.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Central Railroad shop at Jersey City was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the amount of $500.

A child named Ward, three years old, fell from the third story of the house No. 32 Colden-street, Newark, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Miss Lilian Bowers, of Newark, who was injured by her clothes taking fire while dressing for a party, in February last, died yesterday from her injuries.

Adolph Fuerrell, a boy eleven years old, was drowned in the South Cove, at Jersey City, while bathing, Wednesday evening. The body was recovered.

The body of an unknown man was found on a pile of railroad ties at Hoboken, yesterday. Deceased was in a sitting posture, and had apparently died without a struggle.

Joseph Barry, aged eight years, was drowned at Newark, Wednesday night, by the capsizing of a small boat in which he and some companions were rowing. The body was recovered.

All the gate-tenders at the Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad were discharged, last evening, for not reporting that uncanceled tickets had passed through the gates.

The Newark Schuetzencorps has authorized the purchase of tracts of land on South Orange-avenue, to be converted into a Schuetzen park, similar to that already established in Hudson County.

Capt. Edward Dingler, who was injured in Jersey City on the Fourth by the premature explosion of a charge of powder on an anvil, is in a precarious condition, concussion of the brain having ensued.

Thomas Lynch was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with bigamy. The first wife came from Ireland, and had Thomas in custody before she had been in the country twelve hours. Lynch was committed for trial.

Mr. C. W. Douglas, for many years connected with the Erie and South Side Railroads, but for a year past Superintendent of the New-Jersey Division of the New-York and Oswego Midland, has been appointed General Superintendent of the entire road and all its branches.

John Rouher, while employed in stacking hay for a man named Cox at Union Hill, yesterday afternoon, fell to the ground, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

HONESTY OF PERSIAN OFFICIALS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that a story related by the Tabreez correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, as current in that city, is well worth the attention of the Shah on his Majesty's arrival at home, and, indeed, the telegraph wires from Buckingham Palace to Teheran might well be employed in investigating its truth. It seems that the Russians in Turkestan since their successes in Central Asia, have, to their credit, persistently enfranchised the wretched Persians existing in slavery there, and restored them to their homes, and also, with a liberality that would shock our rigid economists even more than the Canadian guarantee and the Zanzibar mail contract, the Russian Government has always borne the cost of their journey. Same hundreds of these poor creatures, principally victims of the Persian fiasco of 1860, when 20,000 soldiers were made slaves by the Turcomans, were lately dispatched to Astrakhan by the Russian Government of Samarcand. As they had been employed in various works there after their liberation, and as they had managed to save each a little money, the Russian authorities proposed to take over the same and give bills on the Treasury of Astrakhan for the equivalent. The Persians agreed to this arrangement without hesitation, and on their arrival at Astrakhan the Governor advised the Persian Consul of the names and sums to be drawn, requesting him to forward the bills to the local Treasury and receive the money due to his fellow-subjects. The money was accordingly paid to the Persian Consul, but, it is alleged, went no further. The unfortunate claimants, on finding themselves thus robbed of their earnings, became "obstreperous," and refused to leave in the vessels provided to convey them to Astrabad until they had received the sums due to them. "What!" exclaimed the Consul, "you will not depart! If you do not go on board immediately, I shall telegraph to Teheran that you are preparing to become Russian subjects." This threat had the desired effect, and the Persians left forthwith, probably fearing its consequences to their relations and friends in their own country. All, however, were not to be so fleeced—one escaped who happened to be the cousin or some relation of the Prime Minister, and the Consul most conscientiously paid him the full amount to which he was entitled.

BRIGANDAGE IN THESSALY.

The Thessalian brigands, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, appear to be in a sadly restless condition. It will be remembered that a short time ago these enterprising speculators carried off the whole female population of Cofus to the mountains, and it was hoped that, satisfied with this exploit, they would remain quiet, at least for a time. Uncomfortable reports, however, according to the *Levant Herald*, continue to reach Constantinople of the conduct of the brigands, who have, since the abduction of the Cofus ladies, made numerous other captures. A merchant traveling between Dirralevo and Ochrida, for instance, lately came across a band of these robbers, who stripped him, beat him, and afterward obliged him to follow them about the country till the payment of a heavy ransom. At Monastir the brigands appear to enjoy still greater impunity. A correspondent of the *Courrier d'Orient* says that more than two hundred people, scared at the daring acts of the brigands, have fled from Prilep to Monastir. Nor is this surprising, to judge by the account given of the state of affairs in the former village. No shop, it is stated, remains open after sunset, and the doors and windows of all the houses are doubly secured at night by bolts and barricades. The local physicians have notified that they will in future visit none of their patients after 12 o'clock, Turkish time (sunset.) Matters are not mended by the brigands having adopted the competitive system so popular in this country. In the district of Kretchevo, north of Prilep, two large rival bands of freebooters, each 100 strong and marching under distinctive banners, have been laying five large villages under contribution. The province of Prizrend is also sadly troubled by brigands. Several travelers have been captured, among whom is the youngest son of M. Dogei, a Greek notable of Monastir. Altogether the accounts show that nothing short of a Mr. Bruce, of Thessaly, who will take the whole affair of the brigands into consideration and speedily effect "a most gratifying diminution of crime" by his genius for police administration, will restore peace to this distracted country.

VIOLATING CONDITIONS OF PARDON.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—The Supreme Court of Baltimore City, yesterday, in an appeal in the case of Chas. O. Tucker, alias Haslin, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of having violated the condition of his pardon from the Penitentiary, which was that he should leave the State and not return, decided unanimously that the Governor's conditional pardon was legal and valid, and a violation of its conditions subjects the offender to rearrest and punishment.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 10.—A wind and rain storm occurred here at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, accompanied by hail, which devastated the trees, orchards, and crops over a limited area as effectually as a fire would have done. But four farms—those of Messrs. Hinman, Hedges, Crawford, and Singleton—were so visited. The storm was remarkable for the completeness of the destruction it caused, and the narrowness of its range.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market dull; shippers generally holding off for a decline; a few lots of fair to choice Steers sold at $5@$5 80; through and corn-fed Texans and Indian sold at $2 50@$4 50; butchers' Cows, $3 60@$4 85; closing dull with many cattle unsold. Shipments yesterday, 2,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market quiet, and prices declined 10c.; Common to Choice, $4 25@$4 55, with a couple of lots of Extra at $4 60@$4 65, closing dull and weak, with many in the pens unsold. Shipments yesterday, 7,500 head. Sheep active and firm for good grades at $4@$4 50. Receipts, 528.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin quiet at $2 30 for Strained; $3 25 for Extra No. 1; $2 80@$2 87½ for No. 1; $4 25@$4 50 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—Printing Cloth market unchanged.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—Cattle dull; very best on sale to-day, 6c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 5½c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5½c. Receipts, 1,161 head. Sales of 1,116 head. Hogs are in moderate demand, with a fair supply; prices are a quarter lower; corn-fed, 6¾c.@7c.; stillers, 6½c.@6¾c. Receipts, 7,138 head. Sheep dull; common to fair, 3½c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@6c. Receipts, 3,353 head.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, July 10.—Exchange irregular. On United States, 60 days, currency, 32 premium; short sight, 34 premium. On London, 88 premium. On Paris, 47 premium.

[Advertisement.]
PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at KNOX's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—J. Goette, G. T. Pittman, F. J. Champion, E. Briesenick, Mrs. Anna Haynes, Mrs. Caroline Mohr, Mrs. Eliza Schoenmann, W. Mohr, Ali Schawarzbaum, C. Malin, E. Engleman.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.—Charles L. Dyer, Charles Gillett, Wenceslas Larrain, George Elton, W. F. Toombs and wife, J. J. Sibley, Lieut. D. Whipple, Rudolph Allen, John B. Beny, F. J. Cisneros.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Alabama, from Glasgow.—H. Leighton, W. D. Alston, T. N. Wilson, Jno. Hunter, Mrs. M. Robertson, Hugh Wilson, Archibald McLeesh, Jno. Ellis, Mrs. J. Wardcross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:38 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon rises..9:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:31 | Gov. Island..9:20 | Hell Gate..10:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; City of Havana, Deaken, Havana, via Nassau, F. Alexandre & Sons; Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm R. Garrison; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland.

Barks Carboni, (Ital.,) Anseldo, Gloucester, Eng., A. P. Agresta; Vittoria, (Ita.,) Martino, Penarth Roads for orders, J. C. Seager; Atalanta, (Ger.,) Hageman Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; George Esson, (Br.,) Foster, Pictou, N. S., Bird, Perkins & Job; Magdalena, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, D. A. De Lima.

Brigs J. W. Lane, Shute, Stettin, Carver & Barnes; Lucy, (Br.,) Irving, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Tucker & Lightbourne; J. G. Troop, (Br.,) Jenno, St. Johns, N. F., J. E. Ward & Co.; Triton, (Norw.) Beer, Vigo, Funch Edye & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Jones, Saxton, Frederickstand, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Impudence, (Br.,) Baker, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.

ARRIVED.

United States sloop of war Brooklyn, Capt. Andrew Bryson, Madeira, via Bermuda, July 6.

Steam-ship Alabama, (Br.,) Flint, Glasgow June 24, via Larne 25th, with mdse. and 86 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. July 4, saw an iceberg; 5th, saw large quantities of ice and some icebergs on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 days, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Philadelphia July 9, with mdse. to New-York and West Indies Steam-ship Co.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Christensen, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Schr. Annie R., (Br.,) Frye, Hillsboro, N. B., 17 ds., with plaster to Heney & Parker.
Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.
Schr. Z. Taylor, King, Boston, for Newark.
Schr. Bellona, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Horacel, Francis, New-Haven.
Schr. Francis, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sandy Point, Brown, Bass River.
Schr. Marcena, Monson, Dayton, Fall River for Bass River.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. L. Smith, ——, Portland, with lumber.
Schr. Challenge, Cook, Fox Island, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr. Ellis, Torry, Newport.
Schr. J. S. Rogers (new), Ball, Bath, Me., 8 days, with lumber to Creed & Bros.
Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Clark's Island, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr. M. M. Hamlin, Brown, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk, for South Amboy.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Lawrence, Fall River.
Schr. E. H. Lewis, Lewis, Northport.
Schr. Ruth Halsey, Mitchell, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.
Sch. Expedite, Rackett, Orient.
Schr. Mauna, Morris, Dennis.
Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Baltimore.
Schr. Jeddo, (of St. John, N. B.,) Calder, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed. Frye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; south; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; City of Havana, for Havana, via Nassau; Albemarle, for Bermudas; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Arr. ship John Patten, from Havre; brig Lizzie J. Bigelow, from St. Martins; schr. Alice Myrick, from Jacmel.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, July 10.—The Anchor line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York June 28, for Glasgow, arr. here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The Allan line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Richardson, from Montreal June 21, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Bristol sld. from this port for New-York, yesterday.

BERGEN, Norway, July 9.—Sld. at 7 P. M. steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, (Norw.,) Moller, New-York.

ANTWERP, July 10.—Sld. at 9 A. M. steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Kundsen, New-York.

TIFFANY & Co.,
Union-square, New-York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCHES.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 1, 1873.

ASSETS.	
Real estate owned by the company	$67,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	202,409 18
Loans on first mortgages real estate	975,247 86
Loans on personal and collateral security	65,859 73
Deferred premiums (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums)	59,542 91
Accrued interest	38,466 40
Commuted commissions	14,171 60
United States Government bonds	355,710 00
State and municipal bonds	115,050 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	139,030 00
Bank stocks	325,306 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Company Stock	156,000 00
Total assets	$2,513,893 38
LIABILITIES.	
Claims unadjusted and not due	$173,839 88
Reserve for reinsurance, life department	1,349,568 00
Reserve for reinsurance, accident department	204,672 97
	$1,728,080 85
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$785,813 53

General Accident Policies by the year or month, and Life or Endowment Insurance, at low cash rates. Apply to any Agent, or write to the Company. New-York office, No. 207 Broadway.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO.
The Largest and most Complete Hotel in the World.
The Lessees (well known as the Proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE before its destruction in the memorable Conflagration of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871,) take pleasure in announcing the completion of this new enterprise, which is now open under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.
GAGE BROS. & RICE,
Lessees for Twenty Years.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1873.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT, BREMEN, VIENNA.
Cable Transfers, Circular Letters, Commercial Credits,
ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
NO. 41 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.
Cable Transfers Upon Vienna Direct.

Smalpage & Son.
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
STORAGE FOR VALUABLES.
PACKAGES SENT FOR AND RETURNED BY OUR OWN WAGONS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

LONG BRANCH RACES
Continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.